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China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1945



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Registered Optometrist (Canada).

No. 25,614

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1927.

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

BLOW TO CHINA'S CREDIT.

Nanking Abolishing Salt Inspectorate.

POLITICAL EXTREMISTS' CAMPAIGN.

Military Council Formally Inaugurated.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S OVERTURE TO THE NORTH.

An Armistice Proposed For Attacking Hankow Reds.

A serious blow has been dealt to China's credit abroad by the action of the Nanking Government in abolishing the salt inspectorate which, under solemn international agreement, is security for foreign loans amounting to approximately \$40,000,000.

The Military Council of the Nanking Government has been formally inaugurated. The functions of the Council embrace the administration of military affairs with the Commander-in-Chief subject to its orders though supreme in the field.

With a view to gaining a respite for the purpose of attacking the Hankow Reds, General Chiang Kai-shek is said to have made overtures to Peking for an armistice, declaring that he is anxious to have the co-operation of all those opposed to Communism.

\$60,000,000 ISSUE.

Nanking Extremists In Full Career.

Peking, July 16. With effect from July the Nanking Government has ordered the closing of all salt inspectorate offices within its sphere of influence, thus terminating throughout a large part of the country the activities of the service which for a number of years has been one of the main supports of China's credit.

This action has been brought about by the political extremists in the face of considerable opposition from many financiers in their own party who realised that the unofficial discussions which had been proceeding would have served as the basis of an arrangement whereby the Southern finances would not be irretrievably damaged.

Not First Class.

Not content with thus indicating its intention to abolish all over China a service which forms the security for foreign loans amounting to approximately \$40,000,000 the Nanking Government is now endeavouring to raise on the security of the "salt surplus" of Kiangsu and Chekiang alone a loan of \$60,000,000.

In view of the existing situation and the heavy obligations for which the salt revenues of the whole country, under solemn international agreement, already form security, it is obvious that the security is not of a first class order.

Officers Ejected.

It is pointed out here that there is less excuse for action by the Nanking Government, even from the viewpoint of Nationalist policy, in that the salt inspectorate is not a foreign organisation imposed on China but was constituted by agreement freely entered into by the Chinese Government and was highly profitable to China until its peaceful operation was interrupted by the military forces, and in the inspectorate service the principle of absolute equality between Chinese and foreigners in respect of powers, responsibilities and privileges have been strictly maintained throughout.

The salt taxes of the South will in future be collected by nominees of the Nanking Government who are already ejecting the officers of the inspectorate from their functions.

There seems to be no alternative in the very near future to paying off the inspectorate with the exception of a small nucleus throughout the South.

The staff in Kiangsu alone amounts to several hundred.—Reuter.

MILITARY COUNCIL.

Chiang Kai-shek No Longer Supreme.

Nanking, July 15. The Military Council of the Nanking Government was formally inaugurated to-day when the members took the oath of office.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Koo Ying-fun, who presided, emphasised that the functions of the Council were similar to those of the Ministries of War, Navy and Air in European Governments, including the functions of the General Staff.

The Council embraces the administration of all military affairs in the country with the Commander-in-Chief subject to its orders.

The Commander-in-Chief holds the supreme military command of the armies in the field and the troops under marching orders during campaigns.

Secret of Success.

Foreign Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu, on behalf of the Government, stressed the importance of discipline. He pointed out that the success of the Nationalist armies was not only due to the clever strategy of the commanders but to good discipline and the co-operation of the people of all territories occupied by the troops.

Final Goal.

He urged continued discipline of the Nationalist troops, who after successfully establishing the Nationalist flag in the regions of the Pearl, Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, were to gain the final objective and water their horses on the banks of the Amur.

He added that the Council must make the armies in truth and fact the army of the people.

Mr. Wu Tsz-hui, who represented the Kuomintang and Hu Han-min, replied for the new Council, Generals Chiang Kai-shek, Ho Ying-yam and other members of the Council were present.—Reuter.

ANTI-RED UNION.

Chiang Proposes Armistice To Peking.

Peking, July 16. Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have telegraphed to the Premier, Pan-fu, to the effect that Chiang Kai-shek has sent an emissary to Tsinan-fu to discuss the possibility of an armistice in the hostilities between the North and the Nationalists.

In view of Chiang Kai-shek proposing to attack Hankow, he is anxious to have the co-operation of all those who are also desirous of suppressing Communism.

Chang Tsung-chang requests the views of the Government on the proposal.—Reuter.

THE TIDE OF WAR.

Chiang's Troops Concentrate Near Nanking.

Shanghai, July 15. Either in preparation for a big advance Northward or for the further defence of Nanking in the event of an attack from downriver by the Hankow troops at present in Kiangsu, Nationalist troops in large numbers are concentrating near Nanking.

The China Merchant steamer with aircraft aboard and Chinese gunboat escort has arrived at Nanking, which appears to be its destination, and about 3,000 troops arrived at Wuhu to-day from down river. Their further movements are unknown but it is believed that they too will proceed to Nanking.—British Naval Wireless.

Japanese Interests in Shantung. The Japanese make no apologies for the distribution of their troops along the Shantung Railway up to Tsinan. They ask how can there be any guarantee of the protection of their nationals and their nationals' property

GENEVA HOPES.

Proposal For A Naval Holiday.

PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT.

Rugby, July 15. Private conversations on the suggestions put forward regarding the progress to-day of the aviator Smith, who is accompanied by Bronte, his navigator, till the messages indicated they were 630 miles from here, but at 10.15 last night an S.O.S. was received from Smith who subsequently alighted in the sea.—Reuter's American Service.

Press reports from Geneva state that if these negotiations result in a basis of agreement being reached, a further formal meeting may take place early next week.

The "Evening News," commenting on yesterday's meeting, says that if the goal of agreement cannot be reached by the limitation of the total tonnage, it may well be reached by settlement of the maximum building programmes of the three conferring Powers over a number of years.

After examining the statements by the heads of the British and American delegations, the "Evening News" endorses the view expressed by Pertinax in the "Echo de Paris."

"Britain's thesis is very solid. It is justified by the fact that her two small islands in the centre of a vast Empire can only maintain themselves for seven weeks without outside supplies.—British Wireless Service.

Geneva, July 15.

There is much comment on the fact that Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) did not allude in his statement yesterday to the British proposal for a building programme for cruisers, which if accepted, would lead to a naval holiday.

It is also remarked that several parts of his statement were contradictory to each other.

Some surprise is expressed at what amounts practically to a denial that the United States put forward a requirement for 25 big cruisers as a preliminary to any agreement.

Mr. Gibson now states: "It is obvious that if agreement could be reached on the tonnage levels as we advocated it would be impossible for us during the life of the proposed treaty to add to our fleet such a number of maximum sized cruisers."

"I clearly informed my colleagues that I was willing to discuss the numbers of such vessels once we agreed to tonnage limitation."—Reuter.

American Press Comment.

New York, July 15. The newspapers are encouraged by the tone of the speeches yesterday at Geneva.

The "World" declares that the conference has reached a point where statesmanship should supersede expertness, and agreement to prevent a naval building race can and must be made.

The "Times" suggests that Britain, Japan and the United States should negotiate directly with a view to an agreement based on broader principles than those governing the experts.—Reuter.

after the recent experience at Haichow? Japanese interests in Shantung are too important to allow of any further indulgence in trustfulness. This is the kind of comment one hears nowadays in Japanese circles. It is, however, always coupled with a denial that there is any plan in existence for neutralising the Shantung Railway. All that will be done, it is said, is to try to keep the railway and rolling stock in service. An instance of this regard for continued operation is the action of the Japanese troops in repairing the break recently in the line at Kaomi.

As for the valuable mining and other property that passed into Sino-Japanese ownership by virtue of the retrocession agreements, there is every indication that they will receive as much protection as is practicable with the troops at Japan's disposal in Shantung. If the situation gets really menacing reinforcements will be sent to Tsinan from Dairen, where they are already in readiness for embarkation. To make up for the depletion of the Tsinan force, 500 Japanese sailors have been landed from men-of-war in the harbour.

HAWAII FLIGHT.

Civilian Aviator's Forced Descent.

STEAMERS TO THE RESCUE.

San Francisco, July 15. Almost hourly reports were received yesterday recording the progress to Hawaii of the aviator Smith, who is accompanied by Bronte, his navigator, till the messages indicated they were 630 miles from here, but at 10.15 last night an S.O.S. was received from Smith who subsequently alighted in the sea.—Reuter's American Service.

Rubber Lifeboat.

San Francisco, July 15. The S.O.S. from Smith stated that the aeroplane could remain afloat only one hour.

They had a rubber lifeboat but asked for help.

Smith's position at the time of the call was apparently about 850 miles east and north of Honolulu.—Reuter's American Service.

Plane to Fly To Rescue.

San Francisco, July 15. Three steamers which picked up Smith's S.O.S. before he descended into the sea are rushing to his help.

Honolulu messages state that the Fokker monoplane in which Maitland and Hegenberger re-

OUR \$50 PRIZE.

Reminder to Cross-Word Puzzle Competitors.

The eleventh cross-word puzzle of the "China Mail's" new series appears to-day for the last time, and competitors are reminded that their entries must reach the "China Mail," Office, No. 5 Wyndham Street, not later than noon on Monday next. The twelfth puzzle of the new-series will be published on Monday.

cently went to Hawaii is being prepared to fly to Smith's rescue.—Reuter's American Service.

A message from Honolulu states that Smith's aeroplane crashed at the island of Molokai-kaui. The aviators are reported to be unhurt.—Reuter.

Yesterday's cables stated:—Ernest Smith, a young civilian aviator, has started on a flight for Honolulu. Smith at one o'clock this afternoon sent out a wireless "Latitude 37 North, Longitude 123.5 West, going fine: beacon great." The "beacon" to which he referred consisted of continuous signals at San Francisco and Hawaii parallel to each other across the ocean and so directed as to form an unseen pathway a hundred yards wide.

Missing Atlantic Fliers.

St. Johns, July 15. The airman sent to investigate the report of two hunters cabled earlier has wired from St. George, discrediting the story.—Reuter.

Wreckage which, it is thought, may be that of Captain Nungesser and Coll's aeroplane "White Bird" has been found in the interior of Newfoundland by two hunters. The railway authorities are arranging for a party to visit the spot.

World Flight.

The Hong Kong office of the Vacuum Oil Company has received a cablegram from New York to the effect that Captain William P. Erwin will start on a world flight from San Francisco about August 12th, in a Swallow Aeroplane, equipped with a single Wright Whirlwind engine, exclusively lubricated with Gargyle mobiloil "B." He intends to land at Honolulu, Yokohama, Manila, Hong Kong, Constantinople and Paris.

LAST MONTH'S RAIN.

The rainfall for the month of June at the Botanical Gardens was 15ins. 29 on 22 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 9ins. 32 on 19 days, and at the Police Station, Tai-po, it was 9ins. 64 on 13 days.

The lowest reading of the barometer (M.S.L.) was 29ins. 612 at 10h. on the 27th.

The maximum equal velocity, as recorded by the Dines-Baxendell anemograph, was at the rate of 47 miles per hour at 10h. 30m. on the 26th.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

on demand, to-day was 1/11 15/16

The closing rate of the dollar,

EMPIRE LOYALTY.

The Duke Of York On His Tour.

OPTIMIST AS TO FUTURE.

London, July 15. The Duke and Duchess of York received a spontaneous and rousing welcome in crowded streets driving from Buckingham Palace on a ceremonial visit to the City to lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall on the completion of their Imperial tour.

"We returned home convinced optimists as to the future of the Empire," declared the Duke in acknowledging an address presented at the Guildhall.—Reuter.

Distinguished Gathering.

Rugby, July 15. The Duke and Duchess of York were to-day officially welcomed home from their tour by the City of London. They drove in state to the Guildhall through decorated streets and were accorded a great popular ovation. Eight hundred guests, who included the Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught and Princess Arthur of Connaught, participated in the Guildhall reception, together with the Prime Minister and other Ministers and leaders of the Opposition parties in Parliament.

"A Wonderful Time." Replying to an address of welcome, the Duke said they had returned convinced optimists about the future of the Empire. "We have had a wonderful time. The last six months have been for both of us the most interesting and most memorable in our lives. But it is good to be in the old country again, in our own home, and with our own family."

"My first and foremost impression of the tour is the wonderful loyalty of all classes to the Throne and Empire, and their affection for the Mother Country which they still call home."

Marvellous Development. "My second great impression is the marvellous development which has taken place in Australia and New Zealand within three generations."

Discussing the desire for a larger population in which the people of both Dominions were united, he said that both countries were determined that the future population must be of British stock.

The question of overseas Empire settlement was one of the most important of the present time, and he suggested that wise and progressive development of migration would best be achieved by sending home a few successful settlers and their wives who had been in the country for five years to tell intending emigrants the true facts.—British Wireless Service.

"KING'S RECORD."

HELPING THE EX-SERVICE MAN.

Rugby, July 15.

Twenty-seven thousand five hundred employers of labour in Britain are on the "King's record" of those who employ a certain percentage of disabled ex-Servicemen.

The enrolled firms now employ approximately 380,000 such men. Government departments dis-criminate where possible in favour of the enrolled firms in placing contracts, and 681 municipal bodies now follow a similar course.—British Wireless Service.

FIRST OF THE SEVEN.

PROGRESS WITH SINGAPORE DOCK.

London, July 15.

The first of seven sections of the Admiralty Dock for Singapore has been launched at Swan and Hunter's shipyard, Wallsend.

It is expected that the seventh section will be launched in January and that the dock will be completed in May.—Reuter.

SEDITION ARRESTS.

MEXICAN CATHOLIC LAYMEN RELEASED.

Mexico City, July 15. President Calles has ordered the release of all Catholic laymen imprisoned for sedition on the ground that the revolt failed and they were merely the tools of the Catholic clergy.—Reuter's American Service.

GRAVE RIOTING IN VIENNA.

Mob Storms Law Courts and Erects Barricades.

WILDEST DISTURBANCES CONTINUE.

Police Armed With Rifles To Clear The Streets.

Infuriated by the acquittal of three Nationalists charged with killing two Socialists, a mob of Socialists in Vienna got completely out of hand. After storming the Law Courts, they started erecting barricades in the streets, and the wildest disturbances followed, with much bloodshed.

FIRES IN CITY.

Mob Sets a Police Station Ablaze.

Vienna, July 15.

There was a turbulent demonstration of Socialists outside the Law Courts and Parliament House as a sequel to the acquittal of the brothers Pinter belonging to a Nationalist organisation who were charged with killing two Socialists.

The windows of the Law Courts were smashed by a shower of stones.

The mob eventually forced the iron gates, entered the building and seized documents which they burnt in the street.

Thirty people were injured. The police were helpless.—Reuter.

Stoning the Police.

Later.

The wildest disturbances continue. There have been bloody collisions between the police and the mob, the former using their revolvers and swords and the latter erecting barricades, whence they stone the police.

Parliament has suspended its sitting.—Reuter.

Strike Follows Riots.

Vienna, July 15.

The rioting has now been followed by a cessation of work in factories, tramways and newspaper offices.

A police station has been set afire.—Reuter.

Several People Killed.

Vienna, July 15. Several people were killed and many were injured in the riots. The crowd attacked the premises of the newspapers "Reichspost" and "Neuenernacherichten" as well as the Law Courts.

As uniformed detachments of Socialist organisations seemed unable to re-establish order, rifles were served out to the police who were obliged to fire to clear out the rioters from the Law Courts.

Firing continued all the afternoon.

The firemen are fighting fires started by the rioters.

The police authorities issued a proclamation prohibiting public meetings and demonstrations against the authorities.—Reuter.

Drawn Swords.

Berlin, July 15. The riots in Vienna warrant a fear of the city experiencing the most menacing outbreak in her history.

The trouble is due to the acquittal of three Nationalists charged with killing a disabled ex-Serviceman and a child in a collision between Nationalists and Socialists in the village of Schattendorf in January.

After the verdict last night, a large crowd demonstrated against the judges. There were minor collisions between Nationalists and workmen in the streets, which the police cleared with drawn swords.

The real trouble began in the morning when many workers downed tools and marched to the centre of the city shouting "Down with the murderers of the workers," and "Down with class justice."

The first conflict took place at the university, where windows were broken and police were disarmed and their uniforms were torn off. They were rescued by a large force of police with drawn swords.

Saved From Lynching. Up to the present 40 people have been killed and 200 wounded in Vienna.

There is a most menacing situation at the Law Courts, in the neighbourhood of which thousands of workmen erected barricades of motor cars and lorries to prevent the mounted police advancing.

The mob broke into the Law Courts and made havoc with the interior in spite of the fact that many police were in the building. Windows were smashed and books and documents were thrown out and set afire in the street.

Officials and clerks were dragged out and beaten and were only saved

from lynching by volunteer Red Cross workers.

A crowd prevented the fire brigade from extinguishing a fire in the building.

After heavy fighting in which many people were wounded on both sides, the Republican Guard drove back the crowd, enabling the fire brigade to cope with the fire.

Regular troops with machine guns marched to the Law Courts in the afternoon when the fighting was still continuing.

Fires and Looting. There were minor riots elsewhere in the city. Large crowds at the Italian Embassy shouted, "Down with Mussolini!" and "Down with Fascism!"

A mob threw out newspapers from the office of the "Wienerneues-tenachrichten" and burned them in the street.

They also set fire to the building of the "Reichspost" newspaper, stormed a couple of police stations and looted flats.—Reuter.

MACAO'S LOSS.

MILLIONAIRE RESIDENT'S DEATH.

MR. LOO LIM TOC PASSES AWAY.

Mr. Loo Lim Loc, a millionaire Chinese resident of Macao, died at Macao yesterday.

Mr. Loo was a Companion of the Ancient Order of Christ and was a leading figure in the Portuguese Colony. He was identified with all the principal enterprises of Macao and owned a fine country house with a magnificent garden and pond laid out in the Chinese style where he dispensed hospitality very liberally, not only to Macao residents but to visitors from Hong Kong.

The most recent occasion when Hong Kong visitors were entertained, it will be remembered, was in connection with his inauguration of the International and Recreation Club of Macao when Mr. Loo was host to a hundred guests.

Mr. Loo was the owner of one of the leading Chinese Banks at Macao and was interested in several public companies in Hong Kong. His brother, Mr. Loo, is a B.A. of Oxford and was one of the Chinese judges recently appointed to the Provisional Court at Shanghai.

C. N. CO. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

No change is reported in the strike amongst officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company.

The "Shantung," which arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday from Shanghai with a scratch crew, and aboard had two deck officers and two engineers. The "Tungchow," which left Shanghai the same day for Tientsin, was similarly understaffed.

The "Shantung" sails for Shanghai to-day with a full cargo.

PEAK WATER SUPPLY.

DIFFICULTY IN SERVING HIGHER LEVELS.

Peak residents were informed this morning that owing to the very large increase in water consumption during the present hot weather, great difficulty is being experienced in sustaining pressure in the mains sufficient to provide supplies to the higher houses.

Householders are therefore requested to eliminate waste as far as possible, and to impress upon their servants the need for economy, particularly in garden watering.

NO TYPHOON DANGER.

According to latest Observatory advice, the typhoon is about 60 miles E.S.E. of Davao, moving N.W. The indications at present being that it will pass to the East of Formosa.

Local forecast, Westerly winds, moderate; fine.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund \$2,000,000
Total \$7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Chairman: Mr. D. G. M. Barnett.
Deputy Chairman: Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Acting Chief Manager: Mr. A. C. Hynes.
Chief Manager: Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Branches: London, Lyons, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kowloon, Amoy, Swatow, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, etc.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling at rates which will be quoted on application. Hong Kong, 15th March, 1927.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 36,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 36,000,000.00

Branches: Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kowloon, Amoy, Swatow, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Safe Deposit Boxes to let. CH. LEM, Manager. Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Head Office: 11, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital Guilder 150,000.00
Paid-up Capital Guilder 75,000.00
Reserve Fund Guilder 75,000.00
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Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Branches: Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Kowloon, Amoy, Swatow, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Safe Deposit Boxes to let. CH. LEM, Manager. Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve fund Yen 52,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at: Alexandria, New York, Batavia, New York, Bombay, New York, Calcutta, New York, Canton, New York, Changchun, New York, Dairen (Dairen), New York, Fengtien (Mukden), New York, Hankow, New York, Harbin, New York, Hong Kong, New York, Kailashan, New York, Kobe, New York, London, New York, Los Angeles, New York, Lyons, New York, Manila, New York, Nagasaki, New York, Nanking, New York, Peking, New York, Rangoon, New York, San Francisco, New York, Shanghai, New York, Singapore, New York, Soerabaya, New York, Tientsin, New York, Yokohama, New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. H. MORE, Manager. Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
Reserve \$2,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Batavia, Melbourne, Seattle, Bombay, New York, Semarang, Calcutta, Osaka, Singapore, Canton, Peking, Sourabaya, Hankow, Penang, Tientsin, Kobe, Rangoon, Yokohama, London, Saigon, Tokyo, Manila, Shanghai.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to let.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

行銀商工中

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up Frs. 40,000,000
Special working capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves Frs. 13,276,000

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Penang.

BANKERS: FRANCE: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. LONDON: Midland Bank Ltd. NEW YORK: Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted. Correspondents throughout the world. A. ROLLIN, Manager. Hong Kong, 21st April, 1927.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

Agencies and Branches: ALOR STAR, MALAKA, AMSTERDAM, MEDAN, BANGKOK, PENANG, BOMBAY, PEKING, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, KOBAY, KUALA KANUSAR, KUALA LUMPUR, ZAMBOANGA, (Philippine Islands).

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application. J. R. GEORGE, Manager. Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.
Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: Taipei, Formosa.

BRANCHES: JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka. FORMOSA: Keelung, Makong, Nankong, Shin-chiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toon, Heto, Taio. CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton. OTHERS: Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, India, China, Japan, Siam, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, Africa, etc. Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager. HONG KONG BRANCH: 3, Des Voeux Road Central. Hong Kong, 7th May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
Head Office: Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital (HK. Currency) \$1,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$500,000
Reserve Fund \$500,000

Branches: Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Soerabaya, Hong Kong, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Manila, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. H. MORE, Manager. Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927.

COMMERCE
AND
FINANCE.

LOCAL SHARES.

FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE
WEEK.

LITTLE MOVEMENT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's weekly shares report dated July 15, states—

There is very little change to report in our market since last week during which the demand for sound Investment Stocks was well maintained while local Industrials continued quiet owing to sellers being unwilling to accept the prices offered.

Shanghai market is quiet. The following are the principal alterations since last week—

Banks.—A number of shares changed hands at \$1.05 and some business was done at \$1.052 1/2.

Unions.—Met with a steady demand and sales took place at \$278 1/2 and \$279; buyers are still in the market at the former price but sellers are now asking \$280.

Steamboats & Star Ferries.—Are unchanged.

Douglases.—Have had a further rise as much as \$3 1/4 having been paid.

Waterboats.—Buyers have increased their offers to \$19 1/2 but still without attracting sellers.

Hong Kong Lands.—Are unchanged.

Hong Kong Trams.—Are firm with buyers but no sellers at \$20.55.

Cements.—Have sellers but no buyers at quotations.

China Lights.—Are in the same position.

China Providents.—Would find a ready market at \$4 1/2 but sellers will not let at this price.

Electricity.—After having refused \$52 sellers are now willing to accept this price but buyers are holding aloof.

Wharves.—Continue to meet with a steady demand at \$108 and some business has been reported at \$109.

London Quotations of July 13:—Banks \$115; Indos Deferred 45; Shells 4 1/2; All middle prices.

Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 1/11 1/2; and the T/T on Shanghai is 1/15 7/8.

Dividend.—The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have declared an interim dividend of 23 per share payable on August 8 next.

Next Settlement Day is Tuesday, July 26, 1927.

DIAMOND MARKET.

NO NECESSITY FOR PANIC
AMONG HOLDERS.

It has doubtless been noticed that there has been an advance of panicky articles in the Home papers recently about diamonds and their present and future marketable value, in other words the pessimist has been at work with the cry "There are too many diamonds on the market."

In many instances the writers of these articles know little or nothing about the conditions in the diamond trade, and they have caused a certain amount of panic amongst the possessors of diamond-set jewellery, who are beginning to wonder whether there will be any appreciation.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 3.
Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund and rest £1,450,000

BRANCHES: The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd. Bank of India, Bank of China, Bank of Japan, Bank of Korea, Bank of Persia, Bank of Siam, Bank of Tonkin, Bank of Yunnan, Bank of Zeylan, Bank of Ceylon, Bank of India, Bank of China, Bank of Japan, Bank of Korea, Bank of Persia, Bank of Siam, Bank of Tonkin, Bank of Yunnan, Bank of Zeylan, Bank of Ceylon.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager. HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Hong Kong, 19th February, 1927.

RUSSIAN LOANS.

COMPANY RUINED BY
REVOLUTION.

Under a compulsory winding-up order made against James Back Cotton Spinning Company Ltd., Manchester, the statutory first meeting of the creditors and shareholders was held in London.

Mr. H. E. Burgess, Senior Official Receiver, reported that the company was incorporated in Russia in 1898, its constitution or statutes having been sanctioned by the Tsar. The nominal capital was stated to be 2,000,000 roubles, equivalent to £208,000, and the company was formed for the purpose of taking over the business of a cotton spinner, established in 1894 by the late Mr. James Beck, and carried on by him at St. Petersburg.

The principal indebtedness of the company was in respect of loans raised in England. It had been stated by Mr. Ernest Beck, a former director, that he resigned his seat on the board in 1915 for the purpose of commencing business in England on behalf of the company. He took an office in Manchester in his own

name, and there acted as agent for the company for the purchase of raw material and plant to be forwarded to Russia.

Those transactions continued until 1917, when the revolution occurred. Insupportable difficulties arose, and it was no longer possible to keep in touch with the company's office in Russia. In 1918 the Soviet Government promulgated a decree nationalising the most important industries there, and under that decree the industries and all their capital and properties were declared to be the sole property of the Russian Republic.

Communist Managers. Mr. W. R. Beck, who was also a director at the date of the decree, had stated that the various concerns carrying on similar business were grouped together and managed by a board of directors of workpeople of the Communist type. He himself was subordinated to the position of a low-placed servant of the board, and remained in that position until March, 1920, when, having been imprisoned three times, he took the steps available to British subjects and went to Finland.

According to further statements made by Mr. Ernest Beck, when the revolution occurred he had on hand at Hull for transport to the company in Russia a large quantity of cotton purchased in Egypt by the company's direction. It being impossible to forward the goods he sold them, and paid the proceeds into the company's account at a London bank, the total exceeding

£102,000. The bankers had been requested by the Official Receiver to hand him, as provisional liquidator of the company, the balance standing to the company's credit, but they were withholding payment until they were satisfied that the Court had given directions to make the winding-up order.

That would be a matter for the liquidator to deal with in due course. That bank balance constituted the principal asset, whilst the liabilities notified to the official receiver were stated to amount to £103,830, of which £31,000 was returned as fully secured. The failure of the company was attributed to the seizure of the business and assets in Russia upon the nationalisation of the textile industry there by the Soviet Government.

A resolution was passed that Mr. Fred. R. Wilcock, chartered accountant, fill the post of liquidator.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

July 14, June, June, 1927, 1918, 1914.

Cts. Cts. Cts.

Beef Sirloin 牛尾 28 24 12

" Prime Cut 28 23 12

" Corned 23 23 12

" Roast 24 24 22

" Breast 28 24 18

" Soup 26 20 18

" Steak 28 24 22

" Steak Sirloin 40 30 35

" Sausages 40 20 20

Bullock's Brains 牛腦 15 10 12

" Tongue, fresh 牛舌 65 50 60

" Tongue, corned 牛舌 60 — —

" Head 牛頭 1.20 — 1.20

" Heart 牛心 1.20 13 14

" Lump, Salt 牛腩 34 20 13

" Feet 牛脚 8 10 12

" Kidneys 牛腰 15 18 12

" Tail 牛尾 28 20 22

" Liver 牛肝 1.20 18 14

" Tripe 牛肚 7 6 7

Calves' Head & Feet 牛頭 1.20 1.00 1.00

Mutton Chop 羊排 48 26 —

" Leg 羊腿 48 26 —

" Shoulder 羊肩 44 24 —

" Saddle 羊鞍 46 — —

Pig's Chittlings 猪仔 35 — 17

" Brains 猪脑 5 — 12

" Feet 猪脚 15 15 —

" Fry 猪仔 23 15 18

" Head 猪头 16 20 —

" Heart 猪心 15 10 10

" Kidneys 猪腰 15 10 3

" Liver 猪肝 1.50 30 24

" Pork Chop 猪排 36 25 23

" Leg 猪腿 42 — —

" Loin 猪腰 45 60 70

" Fat or Lard 猪油 24 21 —

Sheep's Head & Feet 羊頭 85 60 70

" Heart 羊心 12 8 7

" Kidneys 羊腰 16 12 10

" Liver 羊肝 48 26 25

" Sucking Pigs, to order 猪仔 20 25 22

Suet, Beef 牛油 30 20 18

" Mutton 羊油 46 26 26

" Veal 猪油 36 20 19

" Sausages 猪仔 40 20 20

No. 1.

Fish.

Barbel 魚 45 19 24

Bream 魚 30 20 18

Canton Fresh (清蒸) 魚 30 18 18

" Water Fish (水) 魚 30 18 27

Carp 魚 35 15 17

Catfish 魚 30 12 9

Codfish 魚 30 20 25

Crabs 魚 30 23 28

Cattle Fish 魚 35 16 2

FRANCE'S TRADE.

EXPORTS SHOW A MARKED
INCREASE.

French imports for the first half of 1927 totalled 27,118,000,000 francs, showing a decrease of 2,239,000,000 francs compared with the same period last year. Exports totalled 26,952,000,000 francs showing an increase of 198,000,000 francs.—Havas.

Communist Managers. Mr. W. R. Beck, who was also a director at the date of the decree, had stated that the various concerns carrying on similar business were grouped together and managed by a board of directors of workpeople of the Communist type. He himself was subordinated to the position of a low-placed servant of the board, and remained in that position until March, 1920, when, having been imprisoned three times, he took the steps available to British subjects and went to Finland.

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Twenty-five Words three insertions prepaid \$1. Every additional word four cents for three insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Ground Floor Three Roomed Flat in Prat Buildings, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to: Spanish, Dominican Procurement.

TO LET.—For six weeks or two months. No. 2, Branksome Towers, fully furnished, three roomed flat, two modern bathrooms. Apply Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Living apartment which may be also combined with office, conveniently situated, cool, ideal and economical with modern sanitation, top floor, Prince's Building, facing Statue Square. For further particulars, apply to Secretary of Prince's Building & Land Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed—"China Mail" Office, No. 5, Wyndham St. Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVIVORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON MONDAY, the 18th July, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 719, Nathan Road, Top Floor, Kowloon.

A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On View from Sunday, the 17th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios comprising: Jade, Old Porcelain, Old Bronze, Embroideries, Crystal, Amber, Lacquered Ware, Mandarin Seals, Mandarin Uniforms, Beads, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Tuesday, the 19th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 15th July, 1927.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1927, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street. A Valuable Collection (about 2,000) Postage Stamps.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Tuesday, the 19th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 15th July, 1927.

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, MASTERS & AGENTS.

The Yuen Wo Seamen's Institute always has men available to ship as watchmen, seamen, &c.

Our men are employed by the leading passenger lines. We guarantee satisfaction.

Please phone or call:—K.661—No. 2, Saigon Street, Yaumati or C.2560—No. 38, Tung Man Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE are moving our Office Premises as and from 1st August, 1927 to Prince's Building, ground floor, Ice House Street (next Alexandra Cafe). CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO., LTD. (Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hong Kong). Hong Kong, 13th July, 1927.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25th July, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th July to 8th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, August 4th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd July to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary. Hong Kong, 14th July, 1927.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 25 pence per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1927, at rate of 2/- per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th August, 1927, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY, the 25th July to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1927, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. C. HYNES, Acting Chief Manager. Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY (Camb. Higher Local). (Camb. Teachers' Diploma). MISS GERTRUDE TURNER (National Froebel Higher Certificate).

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MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent of Europe, Africa, America, Australasia, etc. The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 3,000 trade headings, including

EXPORT MERCHANTS with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring to extend their connections, or Trade Cards of DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES can be printed at a cost of £1. 10s. 0d. for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements at £10 per page.

The directory is invaluable to everyone interested in overseas commerce, and a copy will be sent by parcel post for £2, nett cash with order.

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CAMPBELL MOORE

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS.

ROBBING SHINGLING WAVING

Ry. Expert Barbers.

19, Queen's Road C. Tel. C. 151

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

Small 3-Bank Portable Model New 4-Bank Portable Model and Standard Office Machines

Every Size always in stock Suitable for all requirements.

—SOLE AGENTS— Queen's Building.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Ground Floor. Opposite Ferry Wharf. Tel. 1030 Central.

A. SEK & CO.

26A, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. No. C. 3459.

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Kodaks, Cameras and Films &c.

LATEST STYLE. Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

ZIESS FIELD GLASSES. Price Moderate.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

Full particulars for the

1928 DIRECTORY

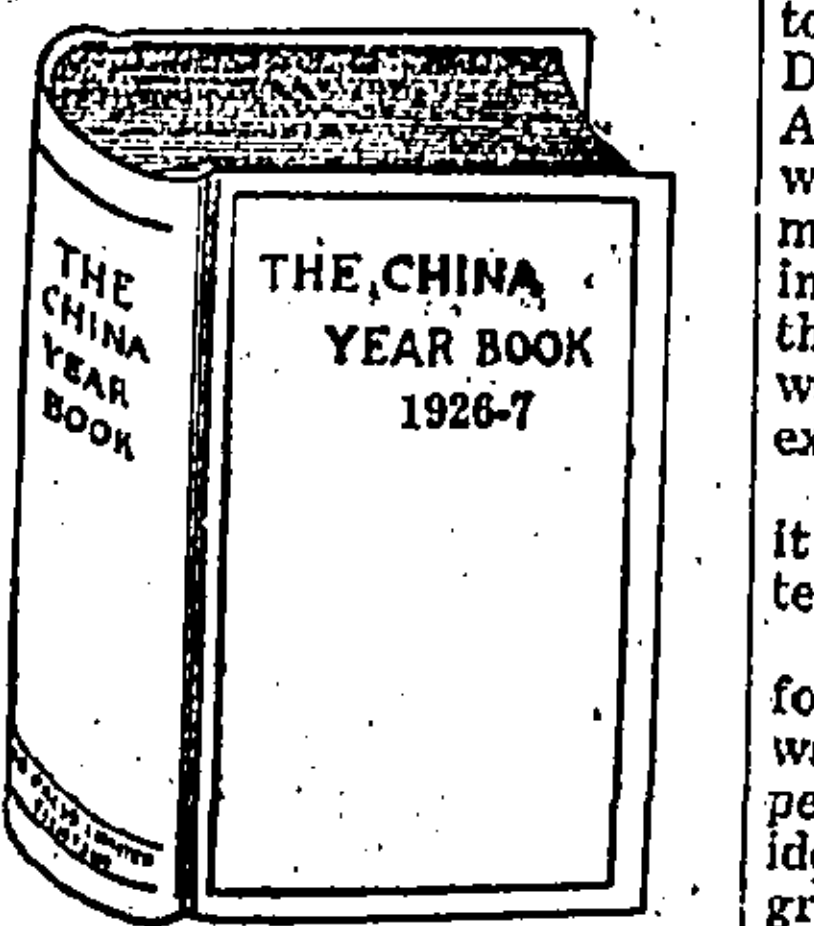
can be sent in Now.



A drop on any eczema sore or itching eruption and you'll be able to rest and sleep once more. This is just a drop! It is worth trying! Get a trial bottle today. At all good chemists, druggists, etc. D. Martineau.

MULLER & PHIPPS, 5, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

For Complete and authentic date concerning China's Finance Consult



Obtainable at KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONG KONG

PRICE \$15.00.



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WHERE YOU OBTAIN SERVICE

THE CHINA MAIL OFFERS YOU SERVICE AND FULL ADVERTISING VALUE.

We offer to you our full advertising service free.

We will give you free of charge, expert advice on advertising; changing, writing and making up of your advertisements.

OUR MOTTO IS SERVICE AND SO GIVE YOU THE BEST RETURN FOR YOUR MONEY.

Phone up our Representative at any time.

THE CHINA MAIL

Tel. C. 22 5 Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 4641.

RIFLED GRAVE.

HOW A MURDER WAS DISCOVERED.

A rifled grave in the cemetery at St. John's, Quebec, and the discovery of the embalmed body of Mrs. Charles Duranleau, the wife of a local road foreman, in a sack in a disused gravel pit at St. Gregoire, near Montreal, have been linked together by the inquest which has just been held at St. John's.

The coroner's jury found the husband, who is now missing, criminally responsible for her death. The medical examination revealed that Mrs. Duranleau had taken enough strychnine to kill six people. It was stated that shortly before her death, on January 1 last year, following a New Year's Eve party, she was insured for £1,000. Mr. Duranleau married again soon after her death.

Exhumation Order. The body was found some weeks ago. Gossip circulating at St. John's led to police inquiries. Detective Lariviere went to the cemetery where Mrs. Duranleau had been buried. After testing the soil of the grave with a sharp steel rod and not meeting such resistance as would indicate the presence of a coffin the Attorney-General of Quebec was communicated with. An exhumation order was issued.

The grave was opened and in it was found an empty and shattered coffin shell.

The Attorney-General was informed and gave orders that watch should be kept on certain people, and that the hitherto unidentified body found in the gravel pit should be taken from the nameless grave in which it had been buried after the first inquest and the inquiry resumed.

The body was then formally identified as that of Mrs. Duranleau.

FAMOUS ECZEMA REMEDY.

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Thousands praised this wonderful remedy. Every body should keep a box in the house. Cleanses and cures all skin diseases. No matter how long standing, cure it in a day.

Generous Jar only \$2.00. On Sale at: No. 40, Queen's Road, C. Hong Kong.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1927.—CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tydam	42'11" B.	1'10" B.
Tydam Byewash	27' 5" B.	8' 9" B.
Tydam Intermediate Level	27' 9" B.	Level
Tydam Tuk	19' 7" B.	7' 8" B.
Wong Nei Chung	22' 5" B.	9'11" B.
Pokfulum	19' 5" B.	9'11" B.

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow". A denotes "Above Overflow".]

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Tydam	115.12	390.40
Tydam Byewash	57	11.19
Tydam Intermediate	195.90	195.90
Tydam Tuk	830.50	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	10.16	21.08
Pokfulum	19.95	44.48

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June—

	1926	1927
Consumption	256.48	303.33
Estimated population	402,450	412,780
per day (gallons)	21.2	24.4
Constant Supply in all Rider Main Districts during June 1926 and 1927.		

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

	1926	1927
Consumption	72.98	97.93
Estimated population	155,620	160,660
per day (gallons)	15.4	20.3
Full Supply in all districts during June, 1926 and 1927.		

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to June 30, 1926, 36.99; June 30, 1927, 53.45.



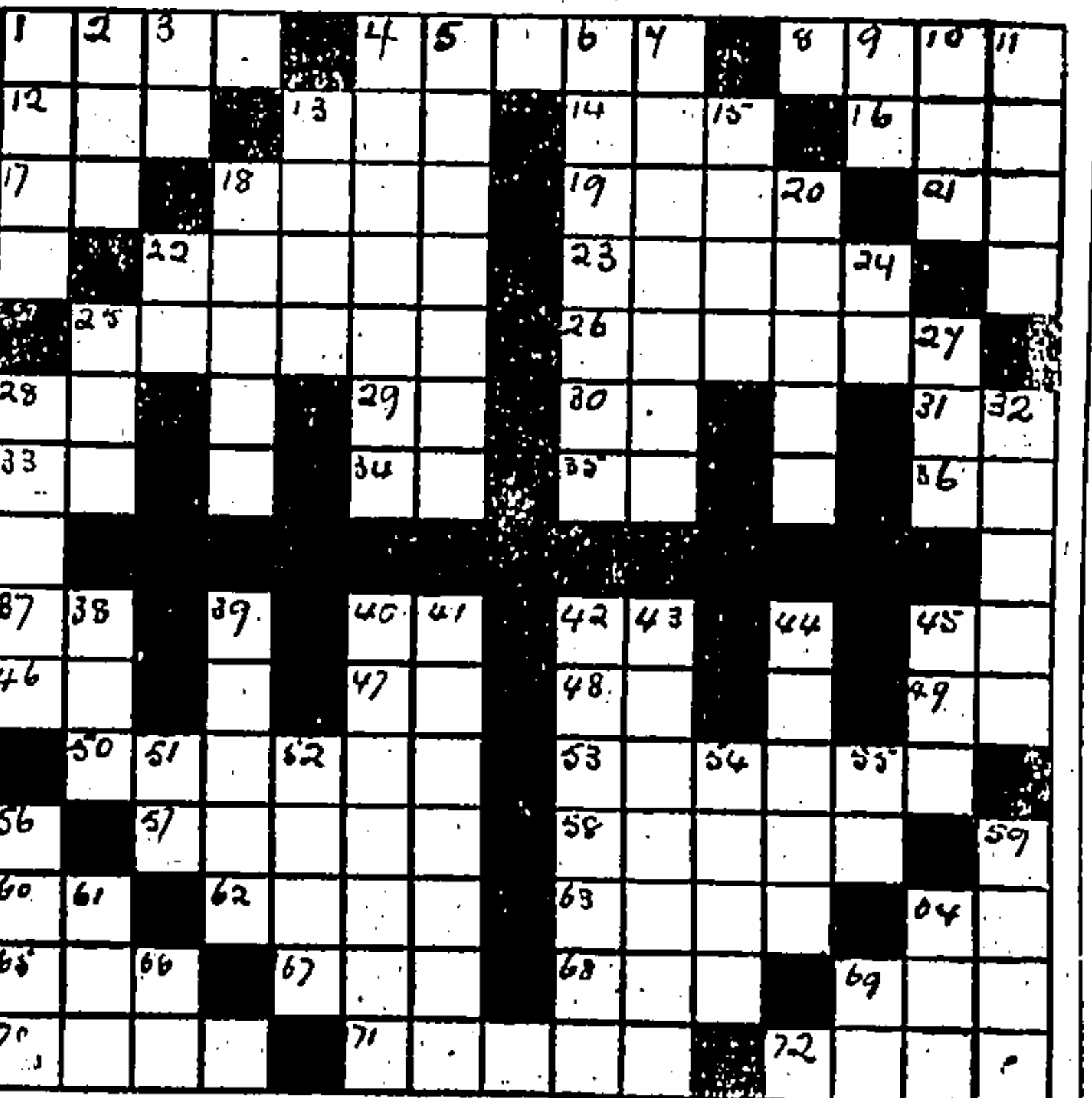
"CHINA MAIL" CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

[SECOND SERIES.]

NO. 11—\$50 MUST BE WON

FIRST READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY THROUGH.

1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-words,

c/o "China Mail" Offices,

No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose

for solution (s) which are attached

Name

Address

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, JULY 18.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Across.

- 1 A pouch or sac, without opening which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities, or in the substance of the organs.
- 4 Impost.
- 8 Back street of a city.
- 12 Limb.
- 13 To proceed glibly.
- 14 A command.
- 16 Anglo-Saxon money of account.
- 17 Chopper.
- 18 Lend.
- 19 A chief.
- 21 Hebrew Delty.
- 22 Extravagant.
- 23 Hawks' nest.
- 25 To cut or carve for ornament.
- 26 Checks.
- 28 River in Italy.
- 29 Yes (Spanish).
- 30 I.C. (Actual).
- 31 Neuter pronoun.
- 33 Printer's measure.
- 34 H.D. (Actual).
- 35 Compass point (Abb.).
- 36 P.R. (Actual).
- 37 Second note of scale.
- 40 T.T. (Actual).
- 42 P.P. (Actual).
- 45 Before Christ (Abb.).
- 46 T.L. (Actual).
- 47 A.U. (Actual).
- 48 A.R. (Actual).
- 49 That is (Abb.).
- 50 A Linnaean genus of voracious insects remarkable for their slender, grotesque form.
- 53 To recriminate.
- 57 Small Spanish denomination of money (pl.).
- 58 On the point.
- 60 Exclamation.
- 62 An antelope, having the neck, body and tail of a horse, and single recurved horns.
- 63 Eliter.
- 64 Fourth tone of the gamut.
- 65 Fortune.
- 67 Grampus.
- 68 An unctuous substance drawn from various animal and vegetable substances.
- 69 Light breeze.
- 70 Leaky.
- 71 Ancient Teuton bard.
- 72 A quicksand.

Down.

- 1 To adhere.
- 2 Hiccough.
- 3 S.G. (Actual).
- 4 To heal.
- 5 A worm.
- 6 An almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column.
- 7 Rhomb.
- 9 Behold.
- 10 To utilize.
- 11 Barley, or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln.
- 13 A club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I. contemplated an equal government.
- 15 To venture.
- 18 A genus of carnivorous digitigrade animals.
- 20 Laughing.
- 22 Upon.
- 24 E.P. (Actual).
- 25 Period of time.
- 27 To extract.
- 28 Brisk.
- 32 Short quiet.
- 38 Tree of the genus Ulmus.
- 39 A man of a particular turn of mind (reversed).
- 40 Practices making men's clothes.
- 41 A tuft.
- 42 Small sunshade.
- 43 Paid beforehand.
- 44 To cover.
- 45 Repository of any commodity.
- 51 A.R. (Actual).
- 52 T.A.N.O. (Actual).
- 54 A mound of earth.
- 55 R.R. (Actual).
- 59 To thrust out, as the tongue.
- 60 To hurl.
- 61 A dogfish or shark found on the British coast.
- 65 T.A. (Actual).
- 69 Yes.

Competitors are reminded that the prize is to be awarded for the correct solution, or if nobody succeeds in getting the correct solution, for the NEAREST correct solution. Therefore, even if you have not done the cross-word puzzle in full, send in what you have done—it may prove to be the nearest correct solution.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
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SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE \$72.10.0.
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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.
From Hong Kong.
M.V. "REMO" Sails hence on the 19th inst.
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M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails hence on or about 15th Sept.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails hence on or about 26th inst.
M.V. "REMO" Sails hence on or about 23rd Aug.
S.S. "FIUME" Sails hence on or about 20th Sept.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails hence on or about 18th Oct.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
TAIYO MARU Tuesday, 9th August, at Noon.
TENYO MARU Monday, 22nd Aug.
* Calls Los Angeles, omitting Honolulu.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
HAKOZAKI MARU Saturday, 16th July.
HAKUSAN MARU Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU Saturday, 13th August, at 11 a.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.
RANGOON MARU Thursday, 28th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
GINGO MARU Friday, 15th August.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU Thursday, 11th August.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
BENGAL MARU Thursday, 21st July.
TATSUNO MARU Wednesday, 10th August.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
LYONS MARU Friday, 8th August.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
OSAKA MARU Saturday, 23rd July.
SOURABAYA via Batavia, Cheribon & Samarang.
MORIOKA MARU Saturday, 6th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 22nd July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MATSUMOTO MARU Tuesday, 19th July.
WOJI MARU (Kobe direct) Tuesday, 19th July.
TOYOHASHI MARU Monday, 25th July.
KAMO MARU Saturday, 30th July.
For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 292 (Private-exchange to all departments.)

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
S.S. "YANG TSE" 5th August.

S.S. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON,
HAVRE about the 22nd July.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers	Sailings from Marseilles	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles
SPHINX	20th May	—	19th July
PAUL LECAT	3rd June	—	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE	17th June	—	16th Aug.
CHENOUET	1st July	—	30th Aug.
ATHOS	24th July	—	7th Sept.
DARTAGNAN	12th August	—	11th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A-Class 1st Class ... \$99.00. Od. B-Class 1st Class ... \$85.00. Od.
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.



SHIPPING SECTION.

OIL POLLUTION.

A GREAT SHIPPING
NUISANCE.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

By bringing forward in the House of Commons the matter of oil pollution of the sea members have done a signal service not only for the facts they produced, but in giving Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister an opportunity for stating the position adopted by the British Government. In the course of his questions Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke indicated the indestructible nature of oil, and suggested that the only sure way of preventing it reaching our shores lay in absolute prohibition of discharge at sea, and not in imposing limits outside which such action was permissible. Other members supported him in this line, advocating the provision of oil separators aboard ship, and even hinting that such apparatus would result in economies.

Undoubtedly such would be the case in many instances; but it must be borne in mind that with many vessels, particularly the older types, the installation of separators would be well-nigh impossible—at least commercially. But Sir P. Cunliffe Lister put the matter in its right perspective by pointing out that though the British Government might order the fitting of such apparatus in ships flying the Union Jack, there would be no obligation upon other countries to follow suit, and sea pollution would continue. Hence, any regulation either demanding the installation of efficient separators or absolute prohibition of oil discharge in any waters would have to be international to be effective; and this, in fact, was the line advocated by Britain at the Washington Conference. Unfortunately other nations strongly opposed the suggestion, and therefore some compromise had to be reached, the result being the establishment of coastal zones, varying in extent from the fifty to 500 miles, in which oil discharge is not allowed.

Difficult Situation.

Quite obviously this was the best compromise which could be made in the face of opposition to the British plan. It would be useless to hamper our shipping with the definite obligation of carrying separators when other countries were not.

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

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U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO &
LOS ANGELES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN" July 26.
S.S. "WEST FARALON" Aug. 9.
S.S. "WEST CALERA" Aug. 23.
FOR MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & CEBU.
S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" July 31.
For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Inc.
General Agents
Telephone C. 5008
1st Floor, Queen's Building.

willing to introduce similar legislation. Though such a procedure would have reduced, it would not have abolished sea pollution, but would have placed our vessels under a grave disadvantage when meeting foreign competition. As before stated, in many ships it would be impossible to fit separators economically, yet their own appliances for very occasional use. Such procedure would only touch the fringe of the evil, in any event, for it is generally realised that the major sources of pollution are outside the scope of any separator plant. Sunken wrecks, for example, are prolific sources of pollution; under the disintegrating influences of the sea they give off oil over periods of years. Then the tank steamer herself is not blameless; tanks must be cleaned prior to reaching the loading port, and the amount of water pumped overboard in the course of the operation would tax the capacity of the largest separator. Again, when making ballast passages such vessels are very liable to strain when labouring in heavy weather—not to mention the danger to their structural strength, but possibly to cause leakage from rivet holes, which will leave a continuous oily wake when loaded. Nor can such slight defects be detected until that wake shows itself on the loaded passage, and no amount of legislation can meet such a combination of circumstances.

Process of Elimination.

Undoubtedly the oil nuisance is a very real one, and everyone connected with shipping would like to see it removed, but that desirable end is more likely to be reached by a process of elimination over a period of years, and not by legislation which can only prove a handicap to legitimate trade. As time passes, the wrecks will cease to discharge oil, shipowners will install separators in vessels which would justify such a course, and harbour authorities will be more inclined to provide barges designed to handle bilge water, &c. Each step taken will do something to minimise oil pollution, until it ultimately solves itself. Officials of the Government and of harbour authorities are now very keen upon tracing preventable pollution, as the records of our law courts show, whilst all engaged in shipping are equally desirous of eliminating waste—and oil lost is oil wasted. Therefore, it seems that the comparatively recent trouble will be dealt with, as have similar disabilities in the past, for each new power—and oil is comparatively new—has brought disadvantages in its train. They have been overcome as the result of accumulated experience, and no doubt equally good results will attend the present endeavours to eliminate oil leakage from ships—"Register of Shipping."

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

South Wall Basin, Seraphis and Moorhen; East Wall Basin, Subs. L15 and L19; North Arm, Vindictive; In Dock, Wishart, Wild Swan and Marazion; Talkoo Dock, Fog glove; Buoy 1, Hermes; Buoy 8, Emerald; Buoy 7, Delhi; Buoy 8, Dantless; Buoy 10, Wanderer; Buoy 12, Aphis; Buoy 13, Tarantula; Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Buoy 19, U.S.S. Helena; Buoy 25, Khark; West of Buoy 25, Belgol.

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888, & 1889. The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small. The times of high- and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

July 16 to 22, 1927.

DATE	HIGH WATER	LOWER WATER
July	Standard Times	Standard Times
Sat. 16	9 38	5 57
Sun. 17	10 21	6 38
Mon. 18	11 11	7 21
Tues. 19	12 13	8 19
Wed. 20	1 24	9 24
Thurs. 21	2 35	10 31
Fri. 22	3 51	11 44

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. I. s.s. "Santhik" left Singapore for this port on June 11, p.m., and is due here to-day, p.m.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" arrived Shanghai yesterday, at 11 a.m., and left that port to-day, at 1 p.m. The Dollar Line steamer "President Lincoln" left Manila yesterday, at 5 p.m. and is due in Hong Kong to-morrow. She will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Monday, July 18, at midnight.

The Dollar Line s.s. "President Hayes" left Shanghai yesterday, and will arrive in Hong Kong on Monday, July 18. She will sail for New York via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles and Boston on Tuesday morning, July 19 at 8 o'clock.

The Dollar Line steamer "President Cleveland" from San Francisco left Shanghai to-day, and will arrive in Hong Kong on Monday, July 18. She will sail for Manila on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 p.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benledi" from Leth, Middlesbro', Antwerp, London and Straits, is due to arrive here on July 20.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected here:—"Amazon" July 19. "Yalou" July 22. "Chenouet" August 2. "Athos II" August 30. "D'Artagnan" September 13.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Bedford" are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after July 18, will be subject to rent.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" Havre, L'don, R'dam, H'burg 3rd August.
S.S. "KABINGA" Havre, L'don, R'dam, H'burg 18th August.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE...AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" via Suez Canal 14th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" via Suez Canal 11th Sept.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK...AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "COMERIC" via Suez Canal 16th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA...ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" From Hong Kong 5th August.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown. Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quillimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascari.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC. TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.

SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H'Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Y'ner
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

\$120 \$112 \$83

All first and second class rooms on the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are fitted with hot and cold running water.

HONG KONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
July 19	July 21	EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 30
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ATLAS MARU Wednesday, 10th August.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU Tuesday, 23rd August.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
SUMATRA MARU (Calls at Penang) Wednesday, 23rd July.
HONOLULU MARU Wednesday, 30th August.
* (Calls at Karachi).
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CANADA MARU Sunday, 31st July.
TIENSIN
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 27th July.
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.
TACOMA MARU Saturday, 16th July.
* (Calls at Saigon only).
SEKKOW MARU Thursday, 28th July.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
ALABAMA MARU (From Shanghai) Wednesday, 20th July.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOL.
TAIKWA MARU Tuesday, 19th July.
MENAKO MARU Tuesday, 2nd August.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
HAVRE MARU Friday, 29th July.
JAPAN PORTS
AMAZON MARU Saturday, 16th July.
CELEBES MARU Sunday, 24th July.
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 17th July, 11 a.m.
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU Thursday, 28th July, 10 a.m.
TAKAO DIRECT
BATAVIA MARU Thursday, 28th July.
TAKAO
DAIREN
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Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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S.S. "CALULU"

will sail hence on the 4th August

for

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via

Haiphong, Manila, Sandakan, Balikpapan, Rabaul, Samarai & Noumea
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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA"
will be loading for Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and other
Scandinavian Ports on or about
18th July.

Further sailings:— Expected on or about:— Will leave homeward-bound on or about:—
M.S. "JAVA" 20th August
M.S. "ASIA" 5th September
M.S. "AFRIKA" 5th October
Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG

Waterlevels in English Feet.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W.L.	W.L.
West River at Shihshing	+41'0"	0'	13/7	14/7
North River at Tsingyuen	+23'7"	0'	+28.2	falling
North River at Samshui	+27'3"	0'	+18.0	falling
East River at Shiklung	+15'2"	0'	+8.3	+7.0

* For the 10th.

P. & O.-British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND

QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,

CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE

PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
ALIPORE	5,273	21st July	Straits & Bombay
MACEDONIA	11,129	23rd July	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, C'blanca, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NYANZA	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
RAWALPINDI	16,019	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Suez Canal Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

THAWA	10,090	22nd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	23rd July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, TANDA
TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & ST. ALBANS
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Melbourne.

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioilo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Taiwan, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

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The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SANTHIA	7,754	19th July	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
RAWALPINDI	16,019	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NAGORE	5,283	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONGKONG. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	14th Aug.
S.S. "MENTOR"	Via Suez Canal	28th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	Via Suez Canal	11th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.
Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

CLYDE CHARGES.

TRUST AND PILOTAGE

RATES.

SHIPOWNERS' ATTITUDE.

Glasgow.—The report of the Glasgow Shipowners' Association, submitted at the annual meeting, states that the directors have kept the matter of the Clyde Navigation Trust charge before them, but they recognised that, in view of the position caused by the general strike and coal strike, they could not then press their claim upon the Trust.

The directors, along with the directors of the Clyde Steam Ship Owners' Association, also dealt with the question of Clyde pilotage charges on various occasions during the past year. It was written to the Clyde Pilotage Authority urging that several reductions should be made in the existing dues. There was a reduction as the result of the coal strike in the number of ships piloted, with a consequent diminution in the earnings of the pilots. For this reason, and in the absence of any method of equalising the earnings of the pilots, which at present vary with the fluctuation of trade, the directors agreed to a suggestion made by the Authority that further consideration of any alteration in the pilotage rates as at present levied should be deferred for six months from September 21 last, provided always that the pilots were prepared to withhold the application which they had made to the Authority for a revision of certain extra services in the schedules of pilotage.

The directors, however, had recently been informed by the Authority that they have resolved to proceed with an application to the Board of Trade for a revision of the pilotage rates. The directors will carefully scrutinise the proposed revised rates, and will take such steps as are deemed necessary for the protection of shipowners' interests.

Among other matters which had engaged attention was the Glasgow Corporation's Provisional Order, in which they seek powers, inter alia, to construct a bridge over the Clyde at Finnieston. The directors, along with the directors of the Clyde Steam Ship Owners' Association, have decided to lodge a petition against the Order with the view of protecting the interests of shipowners and the trade of the harbour. The amount of the tonnage entered in the association is 1,861,855 gross register tons.

TROOP TRANSPORT.

ABOLITION OF PRESENT

SYSTEM SUGGESTED.

In a report submitted to Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board, the recommendation is made that the present system of Army, Navy, and Air Force transport be abolished. The report declares that the business now being handled by these services would be of great value in building up the private merchant marine, indicating that under present conditions that is an example of the Government competing directly under private enterprise.

In the three transport services now maintained by the Government there are some 30 vessels, of approximately 7,500 dead weight tons each. The cost of operating these vessels is about £2,000,000 per year, and, according to the report, should this fund be expended for the services of private American shipping, it would constitute a Government aid of the type which has received the approval of the Board.

Mr. J. Caldwell Jenkins, director of the bureau of operations, in transmitting the report, stated that carriage of passengers and freight by these transports should be abolished. "It must be evident to the most casual student of the subject," he said, "that for the Government in competition with private American shipping to maintain its own steamship lines across the ocean is the time of waste, is every whit as detrimental to private initiative as would be the case if it maintained its own railway lines across the continent."

Notification has been received from the Minister for Public Health, Malta, that the port of Bone has been declared to be infected with plague.

Radio messages received by the Pacific Co. indicate that Father Neptune had a busy time having initiated novices as "Sons of the Sea" aboard the "Orduna." Boarding the ship over the bow "Neptune" and his quaintly attired followers took entire charge, holding court to investigate the sea records of the whole personnel. Being on a pleasure cruise the "Orduna" carried an unusually large number of novices, 94 in all being shaved, ducked, and subsequently admitted to the order.

The men of the Mercantile Marine appeal for "something to read." Books, magazines, and illustrated papers provide the only recreation of our sailors during their short spells from arduous duty. Readers are asked to turn out their odd corners and send the magazines that have given them pleasure to St. Andrew's Waterside Mission for Sailors. A million magazines are needed to meet all requests. Parcels should be addressed to the Secretary, City Chambers, Railway-place, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

SIR J. KEMNAL.

PASSING OF WELL-KNOWN
ENGINEER.

The following article regarding the death of a distinguished engineer is taken from "Engineering."

The death of Sir James Kemnal, which occurred at Sandbanks, Dorset, on February 11 after an illness lasting several months, removes an engineer who was known throughout the world in the sphere of boiler construction. Sir James, who was born in London in 1864, was associated with Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., for the greater part of his life, and had occupied the position of managing director of the company for many years. The firm was originally a branch of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York, U.S.A., and, on behalf of that company Mr. C. A. Knight came to England in 1881. The growth of the English branch was so rapid that, ten years later, a British company was formed, and Sir James Kemnal became managing director of the new firm, continuing with Mr. Knight.

The British concern continued to make rapid progress, and in 1900, the company was entirely reconstituted, and Sir James was appointed managing director, a position which he occupied until his death. In this capacity he had control of factories at Renfrew, Dumbarton, Oldbury, Lincoln, Sydney, and Yokohama, the combined personnel of which total 10,000. Sir James was also a director of the French, Spanish, Italian, and German companies of Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, of Messrs. Power Securities Corporation, London, of Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co., London, and of other companies. He was also Chairman of Messrs. Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, and Newark, and President of the British and Latin-American Chamber of Commerce.

Sir James was a member of a large number of technical and scientific institutions. He was elected to the full membership of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1889, of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in 1896, of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland in 1896, and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1908. He became a member of the Iron and Steel Institute in 1906, and was one of the original members of the Institute of Metals when that body was founded in 1903. He was also a vice-president of the Institute of Marine Engineers and a member of the Institute of Naval Architects.

Among the papers contributed by him to the transactions of various learned societies the following may be cited: "Watertube Boilers in the Mercantile Marine," read before the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, in January, 1921; "Watertube Boilers and Crane Construction," read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Glasgow in June, 1923; "Present Tendencies of Steam Generation," read before the Institution of Marine Engineers in October, 1924; and "High-pressure Boilers," read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland in February, 1926.

Sir James was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and had recently been appointed a Magistrate of the City of Glasgow. He was a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Shipwrights' Company. In recognition of services rendered by him during the war he received the honour of knighthood in 1920. Sir James became seriously ill in September last, and had continued to be unwell since that time. The news of his death will be heard with great regret by engineers the world over.

BODDY LIFEJACKETS

STILL MAINTAIN
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The "Boddy" lifejackets—it was in 1912 that the inventor, Mr. G. M. Boddy, received from the Board of Trade approval of his jackets—continue to maintain supremacy. His latest types No. 2 are known as the "Boddy" and the "Kapoc" life-jackets. The "Star" life-jacket fitted with a buoyant pad to prevent the chin falling between the two cork blocks in front, and though simple, is an improvement for life-saving that is vital. This is the lifejacket adopted by the P. & O. S. N. Co., Royal Mail S.P. Co., Union-Castle Line, and other companies, that have decided to be equipped with the best life-saving jacket.

Previous to the "Star," there had been a difficulty in making cork lifejackets properly efficient owing to the need of placing the buoyancy immediately beneath the chin and the hard substance of the cork. That is the important matter for more efficient life-saving which the "Boddy" lifejacket overcomes and its merits are such, an attention being drawn to this lifejacket, as should, bring it into more general use for the Mercantile Marine as well as for the liners carrying passengers.

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AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in F. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.

Barhason, from London.
Dandelion, from Seattle.
Simon Dasmiasas, 63, Greencroft Nathan Road, Kowloon, from Macao.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 14th July, 1927.

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY...Tuesday, Aug. 30th

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Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'brg-S'mpta Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'brg Sept. 13
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-S'mpta Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'mpta Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'mpta Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Angonia	Oct. 5	C'brg-S'mpta Oct. 11
Sept. 14	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 16	C'brg-S'mpta Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'brg-S'mpta Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg-S'mpta Nov. 4
Oct. 6	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	C'brg-S'mpta Nov. 8

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PRESIDENT PIERCE...Wednesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT TAIT...Wednesday, Aug. 24th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON...Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT...Wednesday, Sept. 21st

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PRESIDENT GARFIELD...Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON...Tuesday, Sept. 13th 6.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT HAYES...July 19th 6.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND...July 19th 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT MADISON...July 26th 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT POLK...Aug. 2nd 8.00 a.m.

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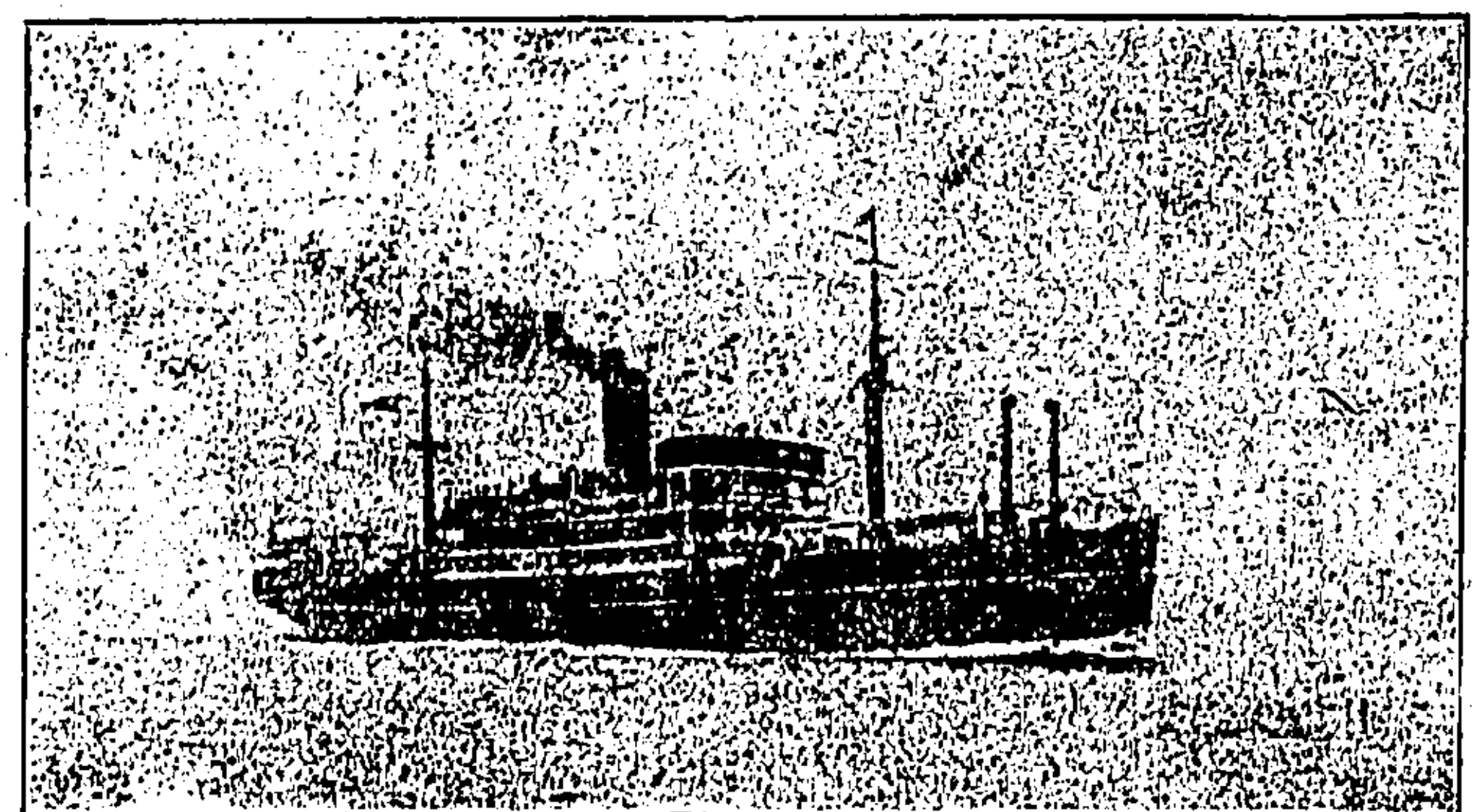
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A SATURDAY CAUSERIE

With the completion of the "new" road to Repulse Bay via Wongneichong Gap, not only were the delightful bathing facilities at Repulse Bay opened up to a wider public but it became a more practicable proposition to take up residence on the South side of the Island. The Wongneichong Gap Road reduced the distance by more than half and enabled a car journey to or from that district to be accomplished in about the same time as the average Peak or Kowloon dweller takes to reach his residence from the city. Naturally, this led to considerable

Those who "blaze the trail" in the development of new building areas are always faced with greater difficulties in the matter of drainage and general conveniences than those who are content to remain in areas in regard to which the Government has been able to build up a regular system requiring nothing but supervision. It is almost inevitable, therefore, that in the Repulse Bay area, just as at Kowloon Tong, residents should be under a sense of grievance at inconveniences to which they were unaccustomed whilst they were resident in more thickly populated centres. Such grievances may be justified or unjustified, but it is far better for all concerned that they should not be allowed to degenerate into mere personal grouches. It is here that a Residents' Association can do a great deal of good. Although the Government is, not comprised of representatives from various districts, it is natural that it should pay more attention to any matter that is brought to its notice by an accredited Association than if such a complaint was made by an isolated resident of the particular district concerned. Yet another benefit of an association lies in the sense of civic responsibility it develops, opportunities for expressing which are rare in a Colony such as Hong Kong. There is scope for this new Association, and its formation should do much to ameliorate conditions in newly developed areas and bind the residents in closer ties of social and communal service.

If Byron had read the lessons in church instead of . . . his poetry would stand as high in England as it stands in the rest of the world. —Mr. Arnold Bennett.

Colorado wheat belt and ed to have cost the G.\$1,500,000 in ruines Reuter's American Servi

looks at another woman
"Perhaps he's afraid
they will recognise him
—"

REPULSE BAY CASE.

WAS ASSAULT MADE BY INSPECTOR?
CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

Two entirely different versions of incidents at Repulse Bay have been given at the Central Magistracy in the case in which Chan Hin-shun and Li Shiu-pu were summoned, the former for alleged reckless driving, passing a moving vehicle in a controlled area, failing to produce his licence, and resisting Inspector Grant in the execution of his duty, and the latter defendant with obstructing the police.

The case was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday. Inspector Grant alleges that the first defendant passed him in the controlled area at 25 miles an hour, that witness's signal for the car to stop was disregarded, that the passengers in the car jeered at him as he tried to overtake them, that the first defendant refused to produce his licence when the car stopped at Repulse Bay, called witness a "fool," and refused to go with him to the Police station and that the second defendant attempted to interfere when witness endeavoured to pull the first defendant from the car. The second defendant, according to witness, told him to "Go to H—, you pig."

The Defence.

The defence alleges that the Inspector drew to one side of the road to let the defendant's car pass him, that the occupants were unaware of the Inspector's intention to pass them, that the latter adopted an offensive tone when the car stopped at Repulse Bay and although told that the first defendant's driving licence was at home, insisted that he should accompany witness to the Police station. The defence alleges that the Inspector jumped on to the defendant's car, sat on the driving wheel with one foot on the side of the first defendant, trying to "crank" him on the seat, that no explanation of the alleged complaints were made until friends of the defendants came up from the beach and that the Inspector also struck the first defendant when the latter refused to leave his car on the grounds that he had no chauffeur to leave the car in charge of.

The Alleged Assault.

Evidence was given at the resumption of the case yesterday by the second defendant who said that he only remonstrated with the Inspector on his behaviour and was threatened with a "fool" by the Inspector and told not to interfere. As defendant did not give up endeavouring to persuade the Inspector, the latter punched him on the jaw, saying "You go to H—." The Inspector insisted on taking the first defendant to the Police station in spite of the fact that Dr. Wan Ying-shing and other defendants' friends came up and offered to go surety for him. The Inspector said that if the first defendant wouldn't go with him to the Police station he would handcuff him.

Evidence was given by Dr. Wan and others, including Miss Li Shau-ying, sister of the second defendant, who said she saw the Inspector strike two blows at her brother, the second of which did not take effect.

Prosecution's Alleged Failure. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton then addressed to court for the defence and commented on the failure of the prosecution to call corroborative evidence of the "chase" through Aberdeen. If it had actually taken place, the prosecution would have been able to have called the evidence of the constables who were on duty in Aberdeen at the time. The prosecution had failed to do so and he submitted that this was significant.

Regarding the allegations of the Inspector that the first defendant had been the first to use bad language, Mr. Brutton submitted that it was ridiculous to assume that bad language would be used to a fully dressed Inspector and he submitted that the alleged remarks had been put in by the prosecution to justify the subsequent actions of Inspector Grant. The Inspector had been under the false impression that the defendant and his party were jeering at him. Having, as he believed, good grounds for being angry, it was reasonable to assume from the evidence that he had acted, to say the least indiscreetly. When the Inspector asked that a man like the first defendant could be arrested, Mr. Brutton said that his Worship to hesitate before coming to a decision.

Evidence "Filed On."

As regards the second defendant, Mr. Brutton suggested that the evidence against him had been "filed on." His Worship, he thought, could have no doubt as to a blow having been struck at him by the Inspector and this was an unjustifiable assault even if the defendant had used "flip."

Before sitting down Mr. Brutton said: "I don't think that there is anything more that I can add and I ask your Worship to say that the only offence that these people committed was a breach of the Traffic Ordinance and that what I did was nothing more than anybody would have done when he sees his car treated in such a manner by the police officer and I further ask your Worship to say that the Police officer was not justified in doing what he did, namely to twist a man's arm. A policeman should be particularly careful how he treats anyone."

Continued at foot of next column.

MIXED METERS.

LEGACY OF STRIKE TIME CONDITIONS?
\$170 COURT CLAIM FAILS.

It was held by the Police Judge in the Summary Court yesterday that there had been a mistake in the connection of meters at two flats at 7 Duddell Street and that Mrs. D. A. Ross, who was the occupant of one flat, was not liable for the payments that had been charged to her by Mr. J. H. Ruttonjee, the lessor.

Although His Lordship indicated before giving judgment for the defendant (who was sued by Mr. Ruttonjee for \$173 on an implied contract for the supply of electric current) that a mistake had evidently been made in the connection of the two meters and that defendant was right in resisting the claim for an amount of electricity greater than that which had been consumed at her flat, he declined to incorporate in his judgment a statement that the judgment was given owing to a mistake by the Electric Company. He gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

Prior to the judgment, Mr. S. Longfield, of the Electric Company, had given evidence and deposed to a meter being installed in an adjoining flat which had been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Madden. Although it was installed on July 22, 1926, from then until November 30 it registered nothing. Thirteen units were registered in November. It was alleged for the plaintiffs that a mistake had been made during the period that none was registered, the wires of her meter, it was claimed, having been transferred through a mistake of the Company's workmen to that of the defendant.

Witness replied that the period in question was that of the strike when there was little current consumed by users. During the strike, a "pretty scratch crew" was used by the Company. These men did not test anything, said witness and, in answer to a further question, he added that the meter connections had probably been mixed during the strike and might have been wrong all along in regard to the defendant's consumption.

Judgment was given by His Honour as indicated above. Mr. J. T. Prior was for the plaintiff and Mr. W. D. Owen for the defendant.

DRUNK SOLUTION.

SOME FEARSOME TESTS IN CINCINNATI.

A new solution of the problem, "When is a man drunk?" has been found in Cincinnati. It is a solution of potassium dichromate carried in an apparatus through which the suspect is required to breathe. Its colour changes from yellow to green in accordance with the percentage of alcohol which has been absorbed.

Devised by Dr. Bogen, of the University of Cincinnati, the test has been applied to 500 cases.

Dr. Bogen has drawn up a "scale of intoxication" in accordance with the results of the test. Using words beginning with "d," he describes the condition of people who reveal the following percentages as follows: One-tenth of 1 p.c. ... Dry and decent. Two-tenths of 1 p.c. ... Deighted and devilish. Three-tenths of 1 p.c. ... Delinquent and disgusting. Four-tenths of 1 p.c. ... Dizzy and delirious. Five-tenths of 1 p.c. ... Dazed and dejected. Over one-half of 1 p.c. ... Dead drunk.

Severe sentences have been passed on the results shown by this new test. Explaining his system to the annual convention of the American Medical Association, Dr. Bogen said the complete test involved puncturing the subject's spine for spinal fluid, "collecting" his breath, taking specimens of the blood, pumping the stomach, and other tests, but insisted that a good diagnosis could be made if the patient could be persuaded to blow up a football.

Judgment Reserved.

Mr. Lindsell to Mr. Wolfe: Why was the charge of speeding not preferred at Aberdeen? At the request of Mr. Wolfe Inspector Grant explained that he thought the charge of passing a moving vehicle in a controlled area included the charge of speeding. Mr. Lindsell pointed out that they were quite distinct and according to the prosecution were supposed to have taken place at different points of the road.

Inspector Grant said he had originally intended to see the Magistrate before the case came before the court as to whether the charge was to be included or not but unfortunately he had no opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Lindsell: I have no intention, in any case, to decide this case off-hand. I propose to give it some consideration and will give my decision on Wednesday at 12.30.

THE LATE KITTY.

MRS. GODFREY AS A TENNIS PLAYER.
FINE SINGLES' EXPONENT.

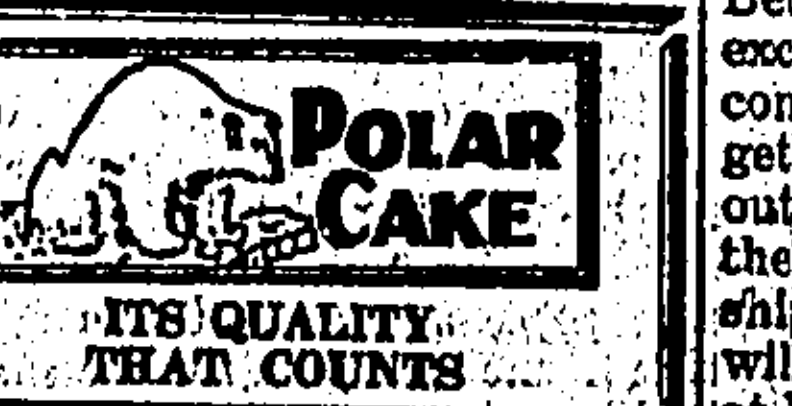
There is no more shrewd judge of the game of Lawn Tennis than Mrs. Godfrey (who is perhaps better known as Miss Kitty McKane), writes Mrs. Satterthwaite. As well as being a very fine player she has a clear sense of judgment and a knowledge of the technicalities of the game which very few women possess. Of course she is essentially a volleyer, and as she says herself: "If I were asked which was my favourite stroke, I should most certainly say that I was happiest when playing a low volley. I feel more confident and at home with that shot than with any other, and I generally use my ground strokes merely as a means to the end of getting to the net and having a chance to produce my favourite stroke once more."

Mrs. Godfrey's finest game is unquestionably singles although, as all the world knows, she is also a very fine doubles player. She would always prefer three hard sets of singles to get her into proper Tournament training than any amount of doubles. "If I have to play doubles," Mrs. Godfrey says, "I always try to pair up with the partner with whom I am going to play matches or tournaments. In this way you improve your team work, and you also learn the value of good combination, without which no doubles pair can ever hope to succeed." Mrs. Godfrey is most emphatic in her opinion that too much tournament play is a very bad thing, especially for young players. "If you play in two tournaments running, you should most certainly take a fortnight's rest in which you can practise and consolidate what you have learned in your latest tournament. I feel certain that this is especially necessary for beginners, as it is quite impossible for them to remember all the various things about foot work, stance and position in court, and at the same time try to win matches. When you are playing competitive tennis," she went on "you must forget all the technicalities of the game and simply concentrate on getting every ball back. People, especially those who are more or less just forming their style, are so apt to forget that there are quite a number of strokes in a match—perhaps almost 25 per cent.—which have to be taken right in front of the body with no particular balance whatever; the ball has to be got over the net somehow! In order to win therefore, it is absolutely necessary for you to have your practical games in between, when you will naturally not worry at all about winning, but will concentrate entirely upon the correct method of making the strokes."

Mrs. Godfrey is a great believer in the value of imitation. "I think that young players should make a point of watching the champions whenever they possibly can, and they should pick out the one person whose style they are attempting to copy and follow his or her actions extremely carefully. Then they should try to practise them as well as they can at home; but if they find they are not making much progress alone, they should find some good instructor of the game, tell him the player they want to copy, and take lessons along those lines." Of course, there is no doubt that Mrs. Godfrey's early and frequent successes at Badminton, helped to make her the extremely active lawn tennis player that she is to-day. Her power of anticipation is extraordinary, and I have often seen her start to move across to the ball long before it has come over the net, with the most unflinching accuracy and precision.

She has also that wonderful gift (alas! how rare it is) of being able to play her best when the big occasion arises. She says: "I have to get really 'wound up' before I can produce my best form and I always feel more able to concentrate when great things depend upon the issue of the match." I asked what her ideas were about the best way of getting into training, and she told me: "Personally I like to play about three or possibly four times a week—not more, because otherwise I think you are in great danger of getting 'stale' and bored with the game—and I like to go 'all out' as hard as I can go for three sets of singles. I cannot emphasise too strongly how much better it is to do this, and to play for an hour and a quarter at most, than to drag on for set after set when the first keenness has gone and everyone is getting tired and thoroughly careless in play."

Mrs. Godfrey, who has not been able to play quite so much as usual this Spring owing to her recent throat trouble, is now quite recovered, and is in full practice to defend her championship this month. She is also playing in doubles with our splendid "young hope," Miss Betty Nuthall whom she finds an excellent little partner. They commenced their new career together by winning the "doubles" out of a very strong "field" at the recent Middlesex Championships at Chiswick Park, and they will certainly not lack supporters at Wimbledon.



WORLD'S PHONES.

GREAT BRITAIN THIRD AMONG NATIONS.

The rapid and far-reaching growth of the telephone in the United States, compared with the slow and limited development in Great Britain, is strikingly illustrated in figures contained in a 1927 booklet issued by the American Telephone and Telegraph and Associated Companies.

America operates sixty per cent. of the world's telephones, the report points out. New York, with a population of 5,942,000, has 1,502,000; Great Britain, with a population of 46,800,000, has only 1,507,000 telephones.

Chicago, with a population of 3,120,000, has more telephones than serve the whole of France, which has a population of 40,000,000.

New York City alone probably has more telephones than the continents of South America, Africa, and Australia.

There are more than 16,500,000 exchange messages and 775,000,000 toll messages handled over the systems in the United States annually.

Third Among the Nations.

"The annual increase of telephones in the United States," the company declares, "is about equal to the total number of telephones in France."

Great Britain comes third among the nations of the world in number of telephones. Germany is second to America with approximately nine per cent. of the total number of instruments in operation on the globe; Great Britain follows with five per cent.

There are altogether 17,500,000 telephones serving cities, towns, and rural districts in the United States controlled by this one network of companies. It is estimated that the equipment involved is worth more than \$500,000,000.

Both in the city and country the telephone is in constant use for business and social purposes," the report states. "How different is the situation elsewhere! In Europe, for example, even such highly industrialised nations as Germany and Belgium enjoy uninterrupted service at fewer than five per cent. of their telephone exchanges; and in France the proportion of central offices in continuous operation is still lower—less than one per cent."

THE RUSSIAN "FATHOM."

Regarding the Russian wood trade, a shipowner, in view of impending shipments to Britain from the White Sea and Leningrad, points out that quotations for shipments from the ports in question are made on the basis of the "Russian" fathom. As he believes that everybody is not acquainted with the relationship between a Russian fathom and the generally used English fathom, he thinks he should not omit to mention that the cube of the Russian fathom is 7 x 7 x 7 or a total of 343 cubic feet. On the other hand, the English fathom's cube is 6 x 6 x 6, or a total of 216 cubic feet.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The m.v. "Nanking" (Swedish East Asiatic Co. Ltd.) left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on or about July 20.

There ought to be no hostility between the coal owner and the coal miner; there would not be were it not for the politician and the political trade unionist.—Sir Hugh Bell.

The country would benefit if we could have more business methods introduced into public affairs and a little less hiding behind the backs of public departments and "language which very few people will understand."—Mr. J. H. Podmore (City and West End Properties, Ltd.).

danger of getting 'stale' and bored with the game—and I like to go 'all out' as hard as I can go for three sets of singles. I cannot emphasise too strongly how much better it is to do this, and to play for an hour and a quarter at most, than to drag on for set after set when the first keenness has gone and everyone is getting tired and thoroughly careless in play."

Mrs. Godfrey, who has not been able to play quite so much as usual this Spring owing to her recent throat trouble, is now quite recovered, and is in full practice to defend her championship this month. She is also playing in doubles with our splendid "young hope," Miss Betty Nuthall whom she finds an excellent little partner. They commenced their new career together by winning the "doubles" out of a very strong "field" at the recent Middlesex Championships at Chiswick Park, and they will certainly not lack supporters at Wimbledon.

STATUS OF SUZANNE.

"CAN WE DO WITHOUT HER?" DEBATE.

Under the title of "Can we do without Suzanne?" Mr. C. B. Cochran and Commander O. Locker-Lampson, M.P., debated the question of professionalism in sport at the London School of Economics. In the unavoidable absence of the Earl of Birkenhead the chair was taken by Sir Arthur Crosfield, the well-known lawn-tennis player and golfer. The debate was in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Commander Locker-Lampson said that besides Joan of Arc there was no Frenchwoman so well known to the world as Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen; and now that charming lady had turned professional. The sorrow was that she had been compelled to do so. It was obvious that in some games the best people could not be induced to play unless they made it their only object; we must recognise that we were obliged to pay people to retain them for the purposes of sport. Nevertheless we ought to welcome those who could put aside the chance to make money, and play for the love of the game.

Mr. Cochran's Views.

Mr. Cochran confessed his inability to see how professionalism could harm tennis, since it had not harmed other sports. He had not heard that the Grand National was a failure because professional jockeys competed with gentlemen riders; nor did golf professionals object to playing a match with amateurs. All this cant about professionalism in lawn tennis was sheer hypocrisy. Since the fall of the Tsars in Russia there had been no despotism to equal that of the governing bodies of lawn tennis in this and other countries. He defended the serious professional against the "fake amateur." If a player could not afford to play without taking remuneration, let him openly turn professional. Honesty in sport was the best policy, and snobbery would do far more harm than genuine professionalism.

In his reply Commander Locker-Lampson maintained the superior virtue of the amateur status. "It is a great thing," he said, "to send our people out solely to shoot a lion, or get to the North Pole, or play lawn tennis."

The Chairman, after balancing accounts at the end of the debate, suggested that there should be an open championship for lawn tennis, just as there was for golf, so that we might have an opportunity of seeing Suzanne meet Helen Wills.

EXCHANGE.

Hong Kong, July 16.

On London—
Bank Wire 1/11½
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On demand 1235
Credits 4 months' sight 1310

On Berlin—

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On New York—

On demand 48%
Credits 60 days' sight 50

On Bombay—

Wire 133½

On Calcutta—

On demand 133½

On Singapore—

On demand 86½

On Manila—

On demand 97½

On Shanghai—

On demand nom

30 days' sight (private paper)
On Yokohama—

On demand 102

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Rate of Native Interest 7% o.a.

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LONDON EXCHANGES.

Rugby, July 15.

Paris 124

New York 4.85½

Brussels 34.92

Geneva 25.22½

Amsterdam 12.25

Berlin 20.45

Copenhagen 18.13

Oslo 18.80

Vienna 84.47

Prague 163½

Helsinki 162½

Madrid 26.54½

Lisbon 27/10

Athens 865

Bucharest 705

Rio 5 27/32

Buenos Aires 47 49/64

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Hong Kong 2/0½

Yokohama 1/11 5/16

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

What is going to happen to Hankow and what is going to happen to Peking?

These are the two questions mostly discussed in China to-day. Chiang Kai-shek's threat to attack the former and oust the Communists has not yet materialised, though there are many indications that such a move is imminent. Feng Yu-shiang is persevering in his march upon the Fengtien forces, with Peking and Tientsin as his objective, and has crossed the Yellow River. His menace to Chang Tso-lin and the capital appears more ominous than Chiang's now long-promised extermination of the Bolsheviks in Hankow and other Yangtse ports.

Never was the political-cum-military situation in this sorely-tried country at a more interesting stage. Developments that have led up to this position are fully set out in this week's "Overland Mail."

Here you have a week's papers in one, enabling yourself and those at home or elsewhere to follow the events in their logical—so far as anything out here is logical—order.

In regard to Hong Kong news, there is the full report of the "Leung Kwong" inquiry, carrying with it a severe condemnation of this Colony's regulations in respect to safety measures employed on ships engaged in passenger business between here and river ports; there are full details of the strike amongst employees of the China Navigation Company, resulting in the laying up of a large number of coastal vessels, and there is all the local, social, sporting and commercial news, intelligently arranged for the reader who desires to know what has happened over the whole week. The "Overland" is the ideal weekly paper to send home.

READY TO-DAY.

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"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL."

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is reported to have ordered that only 1,800 men be employed in the nine Government Boards in Peking. All the rest are to be dismissed.

General Yamashita, Japanese ex-Minister of War, who had been to China on an alleged special mission from General Baron Tanaka, the Premier, has returned to Japan.

The Chairman of the Chinese Mission to Lepers (Hong Kong Branch) begs to acknowledge with thanks donation of \$100 received from the Hong Kong Football Association.

The Mukden correspondent of the "Manchuria Daily News" states that it is now tolerably certain that Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin will not appoint any one to fill his position as Governor-General of the Three Eastern Provinces. He will keep the chair vacant for his own use in Mukden.

Dr. Holder, a surgeon in Fulham Cancer Hospital, addressing patients of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, said: "I am not so sure that the whole treatment of cancer by operation is not in the melting pot. I believe we shall soon arrive at the point when the crude method of cutting out cancerous growths, which is not a cure in the true sense, will be a matter of the past."

An appetising volume on "Gastronomic Zoology," by Mr. E. G. Boulenger, director of the Zoological Society's Aquarium, discusses many dishes unknown in England. The very strangest edibles are mentioned, but this paragraph will perhaps startle the least prejudiced: "The elite in certain parts of China devour new-born mice, which are disposed round a dish of syrup in the centre of the table. The assembled diners then take up the mice by their tails, dip them in the syrup, and engulf them." At the same time, dormice, still eaten in the byways of Italy, were much esteemed, the author reminds us, by the ancient Romans.

One case of enteric fever, British, was notified in the Kowloon district yesterday.

Mrs. Alister St. Clair Campbell, whose husband died recently, has returned from Shanghai, and is staying at Staplewood, Horeham Road, Sussex.



General Shirakawa, the new Minister of War for Japan, who was the choice of Baron Tanaka, the new Premier.

The famous Seventeenth Century chateau of Pontchartrain at which Montesquieu and Saint-Simon were guests, and where Waldeck-Rousseau spent many a holiday, is one of the prizes at stake in a lawsuit now before the Paris courts involving property valued at 300,000,000 francs (approximately £2,420,000). The dispute is between the three children of Auguste Dreyfus-Gonzalez, who made a fortune in South America. The sons are suing the daughter, alleging that she cheated them in their rightful share in the estate by her influence over their mother.

An Order-in-Council relating to extradition between Britain and Lithuania is published in to-day's "Government Gazette." The terms of the Order cover six pages.

The marriage of Miss Marie Hineman to Mr. Frank Finnell took place in Peking on June 30, in the Tung Tang Catholic Church. Mr. Finnell formerly was connected with the American Legation.

According to the Shanghai Chinese press, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. F. W. Maze, says in reply to the Japanese Commercial attaché, that no export permits will be granted unless the special surtax has been paid.

The Chefoo vernacular papers state that a Russian subject who had been employed in a local foreign business, and who had been acting as correspondent for the Soviet Consulate, was held in custody by the Chinese authorities for a short time whilst certain suspicious matters were examined into, but was released and now has left for Tientsin, accompanied by his family.

The members of the Shanghai Portuguese community entertained at a tea dance last Saturday afternoon at the Majestic Hotel in honour of the officers of the departing cruiser "Republica" and the newly arrived "Adamas." About 300 attended the dance, special features of which included an address of welcome by the Portuguese Consul-General Mr. F. de Paula Brito on behalf of the community to Captain Barry of the "Adamas," and of appreciation to Commodore Ferraz commanding the "Republica" which arrived in Shanghai at the beginning of the trouble in the spring. Commodore Ferraz was presented with a silver plaque inscribed with appreciative sentiments by the community and in answer to the Consul-General's address the Commodore thanked the community for the handsome gift and for other kindness to the officers of the "Republica" during its stay at Shanghai.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. R. Baker has been appointed to act as Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, in addition to his other duties.

Captain Tobin C. Rote, Infantry, First Lieutenant C. L. Kanaga, Field Artillery, First Lieutenant Thomas D. White, Air Corps, and First Lieutenant Carl E. Englehart, Coast Artillery Corps, compose the new staff of officers to be assigned at the American Legation at Peking and the American Embassy of Tokyo for language study.

After 61 years' residence in the village of Snodland, near Rochester, Mr. Tom Hilder senr. has died at the age of 82. During his 61 years in the district he had occupied the following positions: Schoolmaster, tax-collector, rate-collector, assistant overseer, clerk to the parish council, secretary to the gardeners' society, secretary of the workmen's club, school attendance officer, and organist at the parish church for 30 years. Last year the King congratulated him on celebrating his diamond wedding.

A pitiful figure is Mrs. Ada Garrett, a Chicago millionaire's now past seventy, who, left with something over \$200,000, developed such pernicious habits that, with over £1,000,000, she was recently removed from a poor-class house wearing garments not worth more than twenty shillings and literally dying of undernourishment. At a hospital expert care saved her life, but on leaving she refused to pay the charges. Such a character is exceptional, but Chicago millionaires take few risks with their money and like to save.

The Duchy of Cornwall have instructed Messrs. Knight Frank and Rutley to sell Gurney Court, West Hampstead, one of the finest examples in Somerset of the domestic architecture of James I.'s reign. The court was erected on the site of an earlier family residence of the De Gournays, and apparently passed to the Crown in the year 1827 on the attainder of Sir Thomas de Gurney for his supposed complicity in the murder of Edward II. It has been stated that the residence was later restored to the family and reverted to the Duchy upon the failure of the Gournay male line in the 15th century. The exterior of Gurney Court has been preserved practically intact, together with the original staircase.

A Reuter cable from London announces the death of Mr. Charles Ford, former Superintendent of the Botanical Department of Hong Kong.



Viscount Takahashi, Minister of Finance of Japan, who with the new Governor of the Bank of Japan, have agreed on a tentative plan for the adoption of a banking system similar to that of the United States. This action is taken to prevent a repetition of the recent bank panic in Japan.

Prince Mary performed two opening ceremonies in Kent, the first at Maidstone and the second at Orpington. At Maidstone she opened the nurses' home at Kent County Mental Hospital, built at a cost of nearly £50,000. On the way to Orpington Princess Mary had a narrow escape from accident. Her car was overtaken by a motorist who had given the "pass" signal when another motor-car dashed out of a side road. The driver of Princess Mary's car accelerated and a collision was avoided by inches only. When the car arrived at Orpington at the new home of the Newport Army Training School, a military school for homeless boys, which Princess Mary opened, a Union Jack drooping over the main entrance was caught by the carriage work of the car. The flag and its staff were dislodged.

To-day's "Government Gazette" publishes the King's approval of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council.

According to a Reuter cable from Dublin, the death is reported of Constance Georgine, Countess Markievicz, the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament, but who as a Sinn Feiner did not take her seat. She was returned to the Dail Eireann as a De Valera in the recent Irish Free State General election.

Japanese papers state that General Tanaka, the Premier, has decided to appoint Mr. Yoshizawa, the Minister to China, to the post of Foreign Minister. As to when his formal appointment will take place, nothing definite is yet decided, but it is predicted that it will be early in the autumn. As there are Chinese problems calling for his attention, Mr. Yoshizawa will return to his post after the present Eastern Conference.

The many friends of Mr. N. G. Crymble, says a Shanghai paper, will regret to learn of his death in Vancouver on May 25. Mr. Crymble was in Shanghai for many years, being in the employ of Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg for over 12 years and in the Shanghai Club's office from 1918 to 1923. He contracted cholera in 1922 and never fully recovered from the after-effects. Mr. Crymble was a native of Belfast. His widow intends making her home in Vancouver.

Mr. Billy Kilpatrick, the Cape-town dental mechanic—formerly of Leeds—who drew Call Boy, the Derby winner, in the Calcutta Sweepstakes, has received hundreds of begging letters and two offers of marriage. He says he will go to England to settle an income on his mother, who lives at Milnthorpe, Westmorland, and will then return to South Africa to continue his occupation as a dental mechanic. Mr. Kilpatrick—who has gone into hiding to avoid the importunities of beggars, share-sellers, and other fortune-hunters—sold to a group of five local residents a half-share in the winning ticket. He thus received £84,000 (half of the first prize of £168,000) in addition to the sum paid for the share in his ticket.

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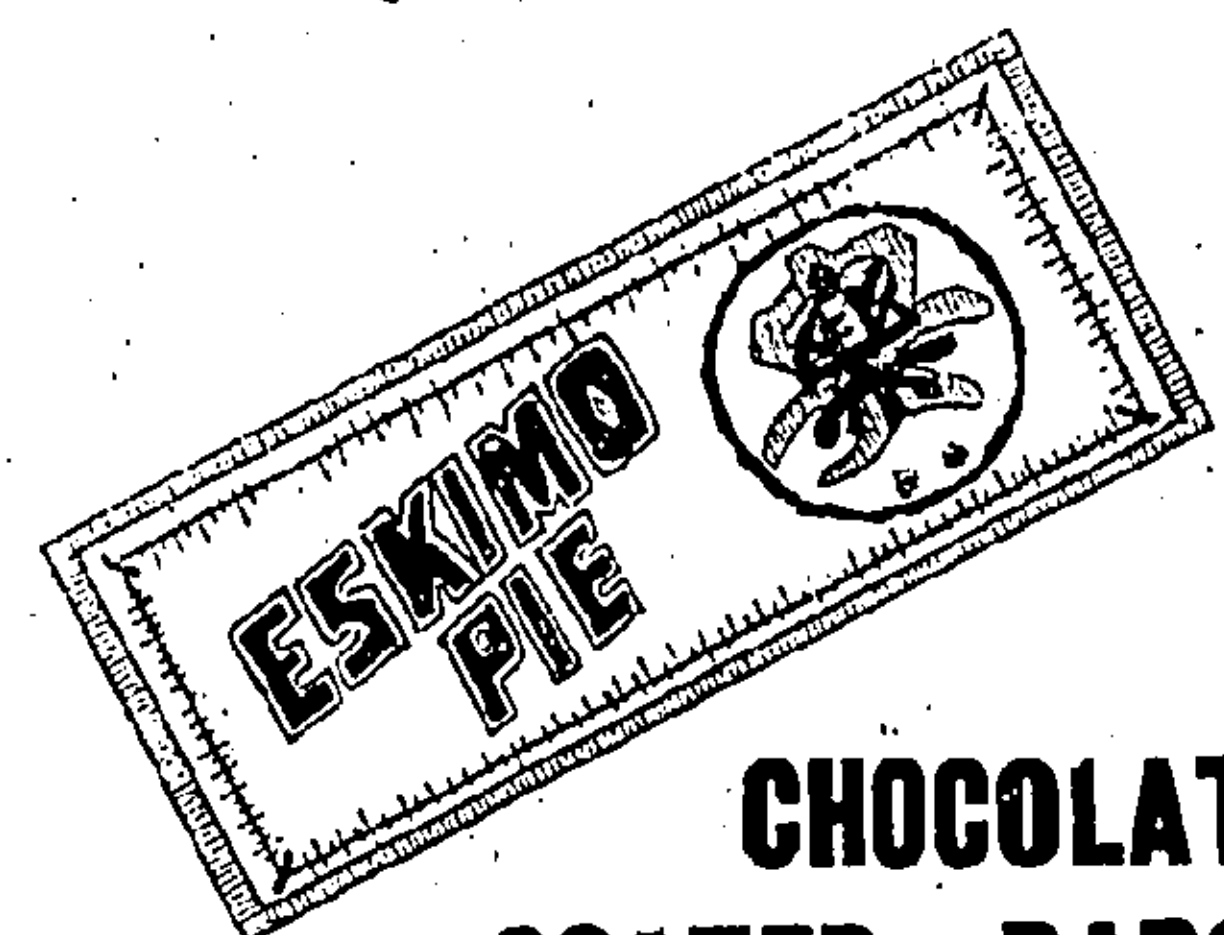
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SPORTS

LOCAL CALENDAR.

Full Programmes To-day
And To-morrow.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

"SPLIT" BASEBALL FORCES.

Jones' Wonderful Golf
Victory.

HOME CRICKET REVIEW.

(By "Stalwart.")

The sports calendar for the week-end is a full one, and with apparently nothing to fear in the way of tricks from the weather, we may count on making the most of it. The bowls happenings were fully set forth in yesterday's "China Mail" by our worthy "Short Head." In tennis for to-day there are four "B" division and three "C" division matches, and to-morrow, it is understood, one of the two outstanding "A" division matches, that between the M.B.K. and the University, will be played off. Competitive interest has gone from this division, of which the Chinese Recreation Club were easy winners. This combination also looks like taking off the other two championships. To-day they meet the United Services and Tai-ko. They should win both matches. The Chinese during the week went a long way towards registering the longest points victory of the season when in a "C" division match they swamped the K.B.S.F.P.A. to the tune of 76 to 26. The "Former Pupils" only won one encounter.

Of the two baseball games scheduled for the week-end that between the Filipinos and the Japanese on the Happy Valley Diamond this afternoon at 4 o'clock promises to be the more interesting. The Sunday match is between the "Tigers" and the "Dragons," teams from the ranks of the South China Athletic Association. At the beginning of the season, it may be remembered, the S.C.A.A. split their forces into two camps, for playing purposes only; but the experiment, from my point of view, has hardly proved a success. One team seems very strong and the other very weak, as the standings indicate. The "Dragons" have played two matches and won both. The "Tigers" have played three matches and lost them all. I understand that for to-morrow's game an agreement has been reached whereby the teams exchange players. This, as has been pointed out, will not in a way affect the other clubs in the league, and perhaps will add to the value of the game from the spectator's view-point.

The Chinese Athletic Association, who are keenly interested in promoting football matches with Service teams in Hong Kong, have arranged another game for this afternoon. A Chinese team will meet the Queen's Royal Regiment at Sookumpoo at 5.45 p.m., a sensible time at which to commence hostilities. Bogey pool golf is fixed for Fanning for this and to-morrow afternoons, and there will be the usual bathing and launch picnics.

Well done, Bobby Jones! To win the British open golf championship is a feat. To win it two years in succession is a greater one. And to win it with the marvellous score of 285 is the greatest feat of all in golf history. Smiling, chubby faced Bobby could well afford to grow very excited at St. Andrews when it was all over, and I imagine that wayward forelock of dark brown hair must have bobbed joyfully

on his brow as the jubilant crowds carried him to the club house. Going back to 1898, which I think is far enough, I only know of one instance when Jones' winning score of last year, which was 291, was equalled, and that was in 1909, when Jimmy Braid won the championship at Prestwick. Aubrey Boomer and Robson, who tied for second place this year, were six points behind Jones, and next were Whitcombe and Kirkwood, with 293, a score generally good enough with which to win a championship.

Bobby's previous 291 which, as I have said, was tied by Braid away back in 1908, has been most nearly approached in recent years by Taylor, Ray and Havers, all of whom have won the coveted title with scores of 295. J. White in 1904 at Sandwich returned a 296 and got the Cup as did "Jock" Hutchison at St. Andrews in 1921. Vardon, Taylor, Massey, George Duncan, Hagen (twice) and Jim Barnes all took 300 or over for the 72 holes.

The county cricket results cabled through to-day from Home reveal play as we like to see it inasmuch as there is shown some high scoring by teams, some collective low scoring, a fair number of centuries, one or two declarations, and some—though not much—good bowling.

The second encounter between the Gentlemen and Players, at Lords, might have shown some interesting cricket if the rain had kept off. As it was the Gentlemen were dismissed for 276, which looked an easy matter to deal with seeing that the Players had made 132 for the loss of only two wickets and still had their Yorkshire crickers, Holmes and Sutcliffe, at the wicket, apparently set, when the game was stopped. The appearance of the rain at Eastbourne was particularly unfortunate for Sussex, who had knocked up the tidy total of 435 for six wickets when the game had to be abandoned. As there was less than six hours play, Sussex will get nothing in the way of points for their performance, and Hampshire may consider themselves lucky.

Kent and Nottinghamshire secured substantial wins, the former at the expense of Worcestershire and the northerners at the expense of Northamptonshire. Both had an innings to spare when the games were finished. In the first-named match Worcester collapsed lamentably before the trundling of Freeman, who took seven for 45 in the first innings and five for 30 in the second. All Worcester could score for the 20 wickets was a total of 185. This match brought Freeman his 100 wickets for the season. Parker, too, is now among the elect.

Although gaining little publicity I hear that the Women's Cricket Association is steadily developing the game among girls at Home, and this year many matches have been played. Formed in October, 1926, the association now has over 300 playing members, and a Malvern Cricket Week for girls will begin on August 29 and conclude on August 3. The teams will stay at the Malvern Girls' College, and the matches will be played on the college ground and the two grounds at Colwall. Many girls' schools are now playing cricket matches regularly, and the association hopes to see a number of clubs formed in the near future. The last few years the standard of play has greatly improved, and there are now several quite good women cricketers. The Women's Cricket Association feel that a team game is needed in the summer, like hockey and lacrosse in the winter, for girls, and efforts will be made to form clubs and county associations.

WONDERFUL BOBBY JONES.

Again Wins British Open Golf Title.

RETURNS RECORD SCORE OF 285.

Unprecedented Excitement at St. Andrews.

For the second year in succession R. T. ("Bobby") Jones, the young American professional, has won the Open British Golf Championship. Playing on the famous St. Andrews course, he returned a score of 285 for 72 holes, a record. At St. Anne's last year he won the title with 291.

St. Andrews, July 15. The British Open Golf Championship over 72 holes was won by "Bobby" Jones the American holder, with a record score of 285.

Aubrey Boomer and Robson tied for second place with 291. E. Whitcombe and Kirkwood returned 293. There were unprecedented scenes when a crowd estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000 breathlessly watched Jones putt the ball to the lip of the final hole from 30 yards range and softly put it down. Then in a torrent of enthusiasm, they mobbed the American and shouldered him to the clubhouse. "Greatest Moment."

Jones, waving a putter triumphantly, in a speech later said. "It is the greatest moment in my life. I have achieved my life's ambition."

HOME GOLF.

THE NEW AMATEUR CHAMPION.

Dr. William Tweddell, of Stourbridge, won the British Amateur Championship, on the Hoylake links, in the most decisive manner, defeating in the final Mr. D. Eastlake Landale, of the Royal Liverpool Club and Sunningdale, by 7 and 6. It was a depressing match, devoid of all semblance of a fight. Mr. Landale was so hopelessly outclassed that he never had a ghost of a chance, and he made matters worse by plumbng the depths of his worst possible form. It is, indeed, astonishing that a man who has fought his way to the final of a championship on a links of which he knows every inch, and where, in ordinary circumstances, he would have cause for serious reflection if his score was more than 75, should take 90. This is only an approximate figure; it might even have been higher if Mr. Landale had holed out on every green, which he did not. None was more keenly disappointed than Mr. Landale himself, because it was impossible for him not to know that of the hordes of spectators who swarmed over the sandhills like an army of ants, the vast majority had come there hoping to see him bring the championship back to Hoylake.

Mr. Landale found he could neither drive, nor putt. The "coffin"-headed putter, a strange-looking instrument, which he usually wields with such devastating results to his opponents, behaved in the most imish manner. It positively refused to hole the putts. As for the driving, Mr. Landale never once brought the clubhead down square to the ball; the face being generally turned over, resulting either in a half-smothered shot, or one that flew ominously to the leg side. It was all very, very sad.

A Worthy Champion. Dr. Tweddell is a worthy champion; worthy because he is not only a fine golfer of infinite resource, but because he is a typical English sportsman, man of courage and of extreme modesty. At no stage of the match did he display the conqueror's spirit; rather did he appear to be genuinely sorry for his hapless opponent, whose repeated efforts to pull himself and his golf together met with such scant response. It can be truly said of Dr. Tweddell that he is a new force in British golf; not a golfer whom we shall rarely hear of again, but one who has come to stay. A man who can beat Mr. Wethered, and, incidentally, capture the first five holes from him, and defeat other illustrious people as well, is a golfer to be respected and to be reckoned with. Besides possessing most of the shots Dr. Tweddell has the ideal temperament—calm and perfectly collected, and confidence in himself.

He set out to win this championship with a fixed plan of campaign—produce the figures at each and every hole, and ignore the opponent. A difficult thing to do, as Dr. Tweddell confesses, because no matter how hard you school yourself, you are greatly tempted to see how the other fellow is faring, and to regulate your shots accordingly. It is the plan adopted by the great master, Mr. Bobby Jones, and in his case we all know how extraordinarily successful it has been. In other respects, too, the new champion seems to have copied the American. For example, Dr. Tweddell stands with feet fairly close together, with hands down, and arms touching the sides of the body. There is no reaching out for the ball, and no stretching of legs wide apart like a contortionist; just a natural attitude such as one adopts when standing with back to the fire engaging in ordinary conversation.

"Rhythm rather than force" is Dr. Tweddell's guiding principle. He will not drive so far as either Mr. Tolley or Mr. Wethered, and I am not sure that he wants to, green.

in winning at St. Andrews. I want you to keep the Cup in the club.

Individual scores were:—

Boomer	73 and 72
Robson	69 and 74
Kirkwood	75 and 74
E. Whitcombe	73 and 73
C. Whitcombe	71 and 75
Hodson	297
Havers	297
Cotton	298
Rodgers (St. Anne's)	300
Vickers	300
Heawal	300
Perkins	300
Tom Williamson (Notts)	300
Allis	300
Herd	300
Torrance	300
Barnes	301
Stevens	302
Compton	303
Kennett (U.S.A.)	306
Tolley	307

In Previous Years.

The British open championship was last played at St. Andrews in 1921, when "Jock" Hutchison won the title with a score of 296. Previous to that J. Braid was the winner of the championship on this historic course. This was in 1910, when he returned a card of 299, a total never beaten until 1912, when Ernest Ray, at Muirfield, took the title with a score of 295, last year. At St. Anne's, R. T. (Bobby) Jones, of America, eclipses this performance with an aggregate of 291. The 1925 championship was played at Prestwick and won by Jim Barnes (300); in 1924 Walter Hagen won at Hoylake (301); in 1923 A. Havers was first at Troon with 295, and in 1922 Hagen obtained his first British open championship at Sandwich with a score of 300. George Duncan was champion in 1920, scoring 303 on the Deal course. There were no championship games between 1915-1919.

but he will drive much straighter. A ball on the course is worth more than one twenty-five yards farther on, but somewhere in the rough. This is so elementary a truth that the wonder is that some of our dashing young players do not pay it more attention. The inference is not that Dr. Tweddell is a short driver; that would be ridiculous in the extreme. Rather has he got all the length needed by any person other than those who imagine that the substance of golf is in hitting the ball "a mile;" in what direction is immaterial. In normal conditions, Dr. Tweddell will reach most long holes in two shots, and no man can possibly wish for more.

Dr. Tweddell's Iron Play. Most of all, I am attracted by the quantity of Dr. Tweddell's iron play. The execution of the shots, and the fine sense of judgment displayed, are the most delightful things I have seen for some time. There is no attempt to perform anything scientific; just a plain, straightforward blow that induces the ball to fly straight at the objective, chiefly by the "all-air" route. When employing the word "blow" I do not mean just a thump with the club-head stopping short, a method favoured by many of the modern school; rather is it a "swinging blow" with the club following on and finishing well round, as exemplified in the iron shots of Mr. Bobby Jones.

Dr. Tweddell's power of concentration when putting is remarkable. The shoulders are bent, the head is over the ball, and when all preliminaries are properly adjusted not a muscle of the body moves. Only when the stroke is being made do the hands and the forearms move. It is a perfect pendulum swing, rather shorter and sharper than that adopted by the American players. To anyone who might be led to think that Dr. Tweddell's triumph is something of the nature of a flash in the pan, a suitable and proper reply would be that since becoming a member of the Stourbridge Club, which he joined a short while ago, he has won a pocketful of medals in scores always round the 72 mark.

As to the final itself little need be said, because after Dr. Tweddell had captured five, all in a row, of the first nine holes, much of the interest evaporated. He won three more, and finished the first round 8 up, with a score of 76 as against a problematical 90 by Mr. Landale, who put shots into orchards, into ditches, into bunkers, in fact into every sort of place, conceivable and inconceivable. When Mr. Landale won a couple of holes at the start of the second round there was a flickering hope that he might, after all, make a fight of it, but the hope was quickly extinguished when at the sixth he put two drives into a private garden. Gloom settled down again on the proceedings, only to be intensified when Dr. Tweddell, winning hole after hole, became dour. Playing the next two holes rather casually, Dr. Tweddell lost them both, but he finished the match—7 and 6—with a great iron shot to the twelfth green.

BIG SCORING.

Kent and Notts Win Easily.

SIX CENTURIES.

London, July 15.

Rain again interfered with the County games.

The Gentlemen v. Players match, at Lords, was drawn.

The Gentlemen scored 276 (Jar-dine 123).

The Players made 192 for two (Holmes 50, Sutcliffe 64).

Young's Century.

At Taunton Lancashire took first innings points from Somerset. Somerset made 205 and 173 for five (Young 109 not out).

Lancashire scored 297.

York's Win.

Yorkshire at Leeds defeated Essex by seven wickets.

Essex scored 100 and 175.

Yorkshire replied with 186 (Nichols taking seven wickets for 72), and 91 for three wickets.

Not 6 Hours Play.

The Sussex v. Hampshire match at Eastbourne does not count in the championship competition.

Sussex made 435 for six (Wensley 127).

Glamorgan Draw.

Glamorgan, at Swansea, drew with Warwickshire.

Warwick scored 233 and Glamorgan 149 for four.

Points for Leicester.

Leicester gained first innings points from Gloucester at Cheltenham.

Leicester scored 238 and 102 for eight and declared.

Gloucester made 187 and 52 for six.

Big Kent Victory.

Kent beat Worcestershire at Worcester by an innings and 169 runs.

Worcester made 110. Freeman taking seven wickets for 45 runs; and 75. Freeman taking five for 30.

Kent scored 354 for nine and declared (Ashdown 139).

Northants Swamped.

Notts won by an innings and 69 runs from Northamptonshire at Nottingham.

Notts scored 430 for five and declared (Payton 143 not out, Flint 100 not out).

Northants made 84 and 277. Freeman and Parker in this match both secured their 100 wickets for the season.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL.

CHINESE v. THE QUEENS.

The postponed game between the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment and the Chinese Athletic Association will be played off this afternoon at Sookumpoo at 5.45 p.m. This game was arranged for June 21 and was called off on account of rain.

The Chinese line-up will be: Pau Ka-ping; Lau Mow, Lo Wai-man; Ho Cho-yin, Lum Yuk-ying (capt.), Ng Po-lau; Lee Bing-long, Suen Kam-shun, Wong Pak-chong, Choy Ping-fun and Ng Kam-chuen.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

EUROPEAN FINAL AT COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen, July 15.

In the European Davis Cup final Denmark and France are playing at Copenhagen on July 21, 22 and 23. The probable Danish team is Ulrich and Peterson.—Reuter.

Meetings.

July 16—Meeting of Portuguese Co. of the H.K.D.C. at Club Lantano, 5.30 p.m.

July 21—Meeting of Scottish Co. of the H.K.D.C. at Corps Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

July 17—Band of Queen's Royal Regt. plays at Evensong, St. John's Cathedral, 6 p.m.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

July 16—Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."

July 16—World Theatre: "East Lynne."

July 16—Star Theatre, Kowloon: "The Sensation Seekers."

July 16—Tea Dance Cafe Restaurant, 4.30 p.m.

July 16—Isako's Circus, New Reclamation Ground, Vanchai, 9.16 p.m. Matinee, 4 p.m.

July 16—Grand Concert at City Hall, 6.30 p.m. for the Services.

Lammer's Auctions.

July 18—Household furniture, at 719, Nathan Road (top floor), Kowloon, 2.45 p.m.

July 20—A valuable collection of curios, etc., Sales Room, Duddell St., 2.30 p.m.

July 20—About 2,000 postage stamps comprising Old China, Hong Kong, etc., at Sales Room, Duddell St., 5.15 p.m.

Meetings.

July 20—Meeting of Portuguese Co. of the H.K.D.C. at Club Lantano, 5.30 p.m.

July 21—Meeting of Scottish Co. of the H.K.D.C. at Corps Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

July 17—Band of Queen's Royal Regt. plays at Evensong, St. John's Cathedral, 6 p.m.

TO LET.

FLAT TO LET.—Nathan Road, 3 rooms with large verandah. Gas stove, geyser, telephone and overhead fan installed. Rent \$70 p.m. Furniture to be purchased as owner is leaving the Colony. Occupation now or any time before October. Alternatively flat can be let furnished. Box No. 497, c/o "China Mail."

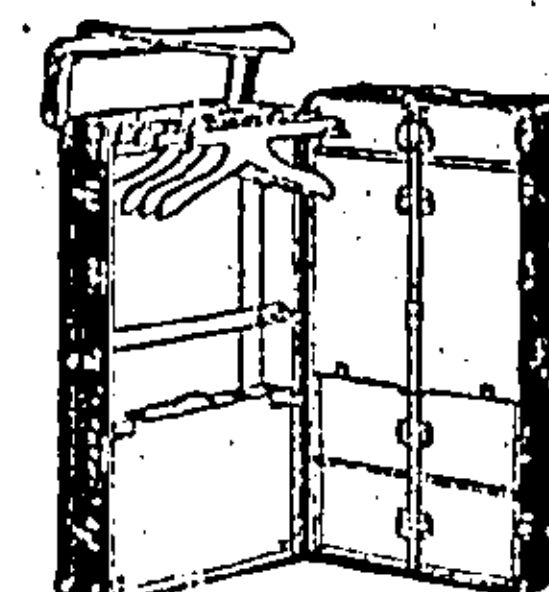
FOR SALE.

Baby's Collapsible Fold-up Pram for sale. \$35. Hardly used. Cost \$50. Bought new last year. Box No. 498, c/o "China Mail" or phone Kowloon 1218.

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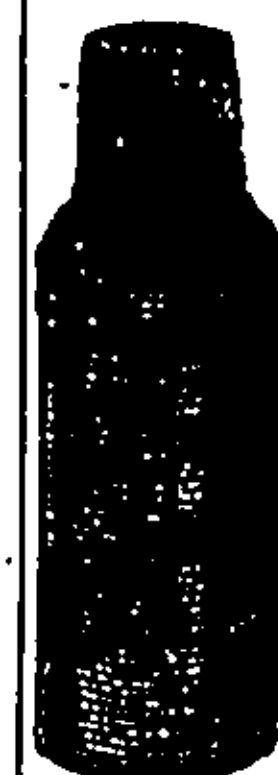
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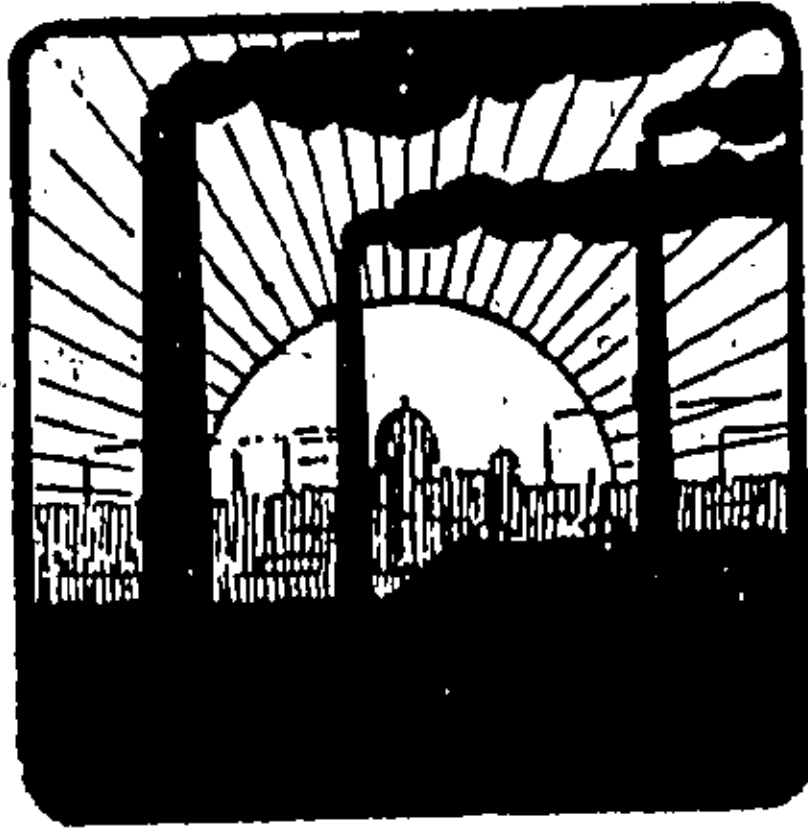


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MOTORING SECTION

NIGHT-DRIVING.

DOING AWAY WITH DAZZLE.

The dazzle problem has been written and talked about ad nauseam. All kinds of cures have been suggested, and the Transvaal Provincial Council even went so far as to contemplate passing legislation dealing with the type of glass in front of the headlights. Discussions have ranged around the limitation of the candle-power of lamps, range of reflectors, dipping headlights, etc., but each and every suggestion has had such serious drawbacks that manufacturers have done little to meet a serious situation of gradually growing dimensions.

In the light of this, it was with intense interest that a recent American invention was brought to the notice of the "Sunday Times" by Mr. C. H. Cooke, manager of Messrs. Fowle and Whytock, Ltd., Johannesburg.

This device is so simple in its construction and so effective in its operation that it is difficult to conceive that it has not been thought of previously. It consists of a small lamp of special construction attached to the near front mud-guard, and, when switched on, this throws a clear path of white light along the side of the road, giving the driver a clear vision for 250 feet. Moreover, as the front of the car obstructs the view of the lamp from the approaching vehicle, the "Protectolite," as it is called, affords no interference with the approaching driver's vision.

The advantage of the fitment is manifest since it permits the driver to dim his headlights and yet retain excellent light without dazzling approaching traffic.

The fitment has the further advantage of being easily attached to any make of car and of selling at so low a price that it will make it appeal to all drivers who at present find difficulty in negotiating the roads after dark.—"Sunday Times," Johannesburg.

ONE PHASE.

EXPANSION IN EXPORT TRADE.

No doubt one of the phases of the development of the automobile industry, as of other industries, will be a gradual reduction in the number of manufacturing units, partly through consolidation and partly through the natural process of elimination, with a corresponding increase in stability and conservation.

Another striking trend in the motor industry during the next few years is likely to be the expansion in the export trade. In spite of high domestic wage levels, transportation costs, economic depression abroad and in some cases high tariff barriers imposed by foreign Governments, American automobiles have found growing markets abroad. Exports have increased almost constantly throughout the history of the industry.

The rapidity of further growth in the export trade in automobiles will depend largely on the rate of economic recovery abroad and the policy of foreign Governments with respect to the protection, by import duties or otherwise, of motor car manufacturers in their own countries against American competition. There is, however, every probability that overseas markets will become a factor of much greater importance in the position of the domestic motor industry than they have been in the past.

It is quite possible that, with a growing demand for replacements at home and a not unreasonable expansion in the use of automobiles in other countries, the abrupt termination that has frequently been foretold for the prosperity of American producers may never come to pass," concludes the "Survey."

NEW INVENTION.

HOW TO TUNE A CARBURETTOR.

In the ordinary way tuning a carburettor is a very delicate operation, calling for a great deal of patience. Many factories adjust their carburetors by mechanical means. For this purpose an instrument known as the Ranarex CO Recorder is used.

The instrument is coupled up to the exhaust of a motor car through suitable expansion chambers and records the proportion of carbon-dioxide in the exhaust gas. Experience has decided that the most efficient CO content of the exhaust is 14.5 per cent. All that the tuner has to do is to adjust the carburettor settings until a reading of 14.5 is secured at all throttle openings.

GOOD ACCESSORIES.

BRITISH FIRMS' GUARANTEES.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the general satisfaction of motorists using British cars is that the great majority of British makers adhere to the policy of fitting really good accessories, even if some additional cost is involved. Reference was made a few months back in these notes to the three year guarantee given by Messrs. Lucas in connection with their magnetos and apply it to break-downs due to any cause including wear and tear, and the wearing away of contact points.

A full twelve months' guarantee is given with every accessory manufactured by Messrs. S. Smith and Sons, who employ some two thousand four hundred people, and supply either the whole equipment, or at least some of the accessories to something like eighty per cent. of the cars produced in Great Britain. In the matter of plugs, it is sufficient to recall the fact that it is the British K. L. G. plug which is used in practically every outstanding performance in respect either of pioneering journeys or of speed tests. Major Seagrave in his extraordinary record-breaking successes in America, where he drove his Sunbeam car at over 200 m.p.h., has supplied the last link up to date in the long chain of K. L. G. triumphs.

In spite of the improvements that have been effected, the ordinary accumulator is still by no means an uncommon source of worry to the motorist, principally owing to sulphation, which is inevitable and progressive in any cell in which the grids are made of antimony, and therefore are physically incapable of forming proper union with the paste. Here, again, it is a British manufacturer who has solved the difficulty. In the Tungstone battery, sulphation cannot become permanent or deep-seated. Such sulphation as inevitably occurs on the surface of the plate when it is left discharged for a long period, is, in the case of the Tungstone, completely removable merely by refilling and recharging. The point is, of course, that the grid as well as the paste is of pure lead so that a reliable and permanent assimilation of the two occurs directly the first charge is given. The result is exceptional electrical capacity, thoroughly well maintained throughout a long life.

"NOEL DE ROME" CUP.

In the race for the "Noel de Rome" cup, held on the 18th April in Italy between Loreto Aprutino and Penne, over a distance of 7.76 miles, the winner was Giovanni Spinazzi, driving a Fiat 509, his time being 11 minutes 48 seconds, the fastest of the day.

In addition to capturing the cup, the Fiat was also first in its class for cars of not more than 1,100 c.c. Second place in the general classification was taken by Luciani on a Lancia, while third position fell to Leopoldo Di Girolamo on a Fiat 509.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

INDUSTRY IN THE STATES.

"The vigorous revival in automobile production in the United States following the sharp decline in the closing months of last year indicated that the industry is likely to experience another season of insistent public demand for new cars, and that, with reasonable caution on the part of producers and distributors, a level of output and sales not far below the phenomenal figures of 1926 may be maintained," states the "Guaranty Survey," the monthly publication of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"Although the activity of the industry as a whole remains perhaps 15 per cent. lower than a year ago, this fact is attributed almost entirely to curtailment on the part of two or three large producers, and is mainly due to restricted operations by the leading manufacturer of small cars. Reports regarding prospective changes, together with the abrupt transitions that have actually occurred during the last year in the competitive positions of numerous large companies, have given rise to a general impression that the industry is about to experience a period of drastic competition and price-cutting, but the reports on which these pessimistic forecasts have been based are for the most part unconfirmed rumours. Nevertheless, abrupt changes in the position of most of the large producers have taken place during the last year. A report from Detroit shows the number of cars registered locally by leading companies in March as 5,813, against 8,153 in March, 1926, although ten out of the seventeen companies showed gains during the year. The manufacturer with the largest total, 2,757, a year ago registered only 643 last month, while the second largest increased from 1,003 to 1,311. Among the others, the large majority showed very pronounced changes in one direction or the other. It will be noted, however, that, of the net decrease of 2,340 registrations, 2,114 were accounted for by one producer, the remaining gains and losses nearly offsetting one another.

A HAPPY COUNTRY.

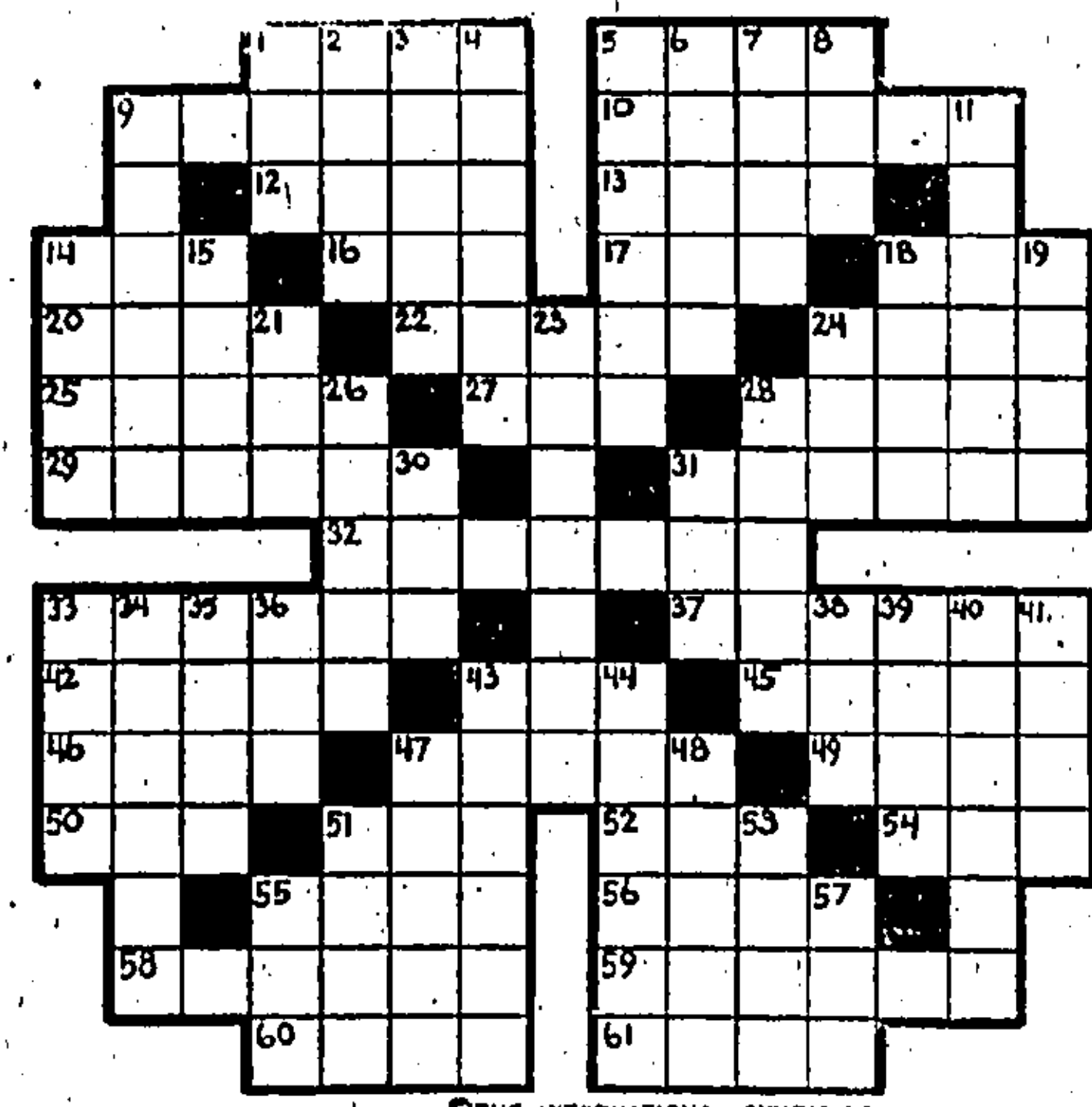
A CAR AND A TRAIN.

We were recently the fortunate witnesses of a charming little instance of the amenities of Borneo life says the "British North Borneo Herald."

It was 7.20 a.m. the giant "Gaya," with a full head of steam, was almost visibly straining to leap into her customary 40 m.p.h. gait, when down the hill past the padang came a well-known local motorist in his well-known (small) car. Traffic was very heavy that day, and the train so long that it extended right over the level crossing, and the motorist perforce stopped. But did he have to wait the slow passage of time? Did he have to sit, fuming, in his (small) car until the magic hour of 7.30 a.m. brought Mr. James' signal and the stately departure of the up-country express? Not on your (blooming) life, as the purist says. (The engine driver took in the situation at a glance: brisk officials dashed along and smartly uncoupled a truck; the "Gaya" whistled importantly and pulled on a few yards, thereby leaving the level crossing clear. The well-known motorist in his well-known (small) car acknowledged the courtesy with a dignified salute, tooted his Klaxonette three times, and went forward upon his lawful occasions. The "Gaya" whistled again and shunted back, the brisk officials made good the coupling, and we went home to breakfast, thinking that such incidents compensate in some small degree for our many deprivations.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

- 1-River in N. France
- 5-Clip
- 9-Tailor
- 10-Peregrine
- 12-Combining form.
- 13-Far
- 14-An image
- 14-Millimeters (abbr.)
- 16-Queen of the fairies
- 17-Eagle
- 18-S. W. State of U. S.
- 20-Precious stone
- 22-Rural monetary unit
- 24-Suffix of
- 25-Concede
- 27-Sailed (abbr.)
- 28-Prostrate
- 29-Superior in excellence
- 31-Creased
- 32-Disheartened
- 33-Shelter for auto
- 37-Ability
- 42-To spring forth
- 43-River in N. E. Scotland
- 44-Donna steamship
- 45-Cap of certain plants

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 47-Short and pointed
- 49-To utter in a high key
- 50-Point of compass (abbr.)
- 51-Metal fastener
- 52-Wheeled vehicle
- 54-Period of time
- 55-Wagons
- 56-A continent
- 58-Sewing implement
- 59-Writing implement
- 60-Wild animal
- 61-Other

VERTICAL

- 1-Worthless leaving
- 2-Circumstance
- 3-Pertaining to the sun
- 4-Place between earth and Hades (Myth.)
- 5-To guard
- 6-Mother-of-pearl
- 7-A metal
- 8-Brain-box
- 9-Specimen
- 11-Receptacle for sacred relics
- 14-A variety of Dead Sea (Bib.)

VERTICAL (Cont.)

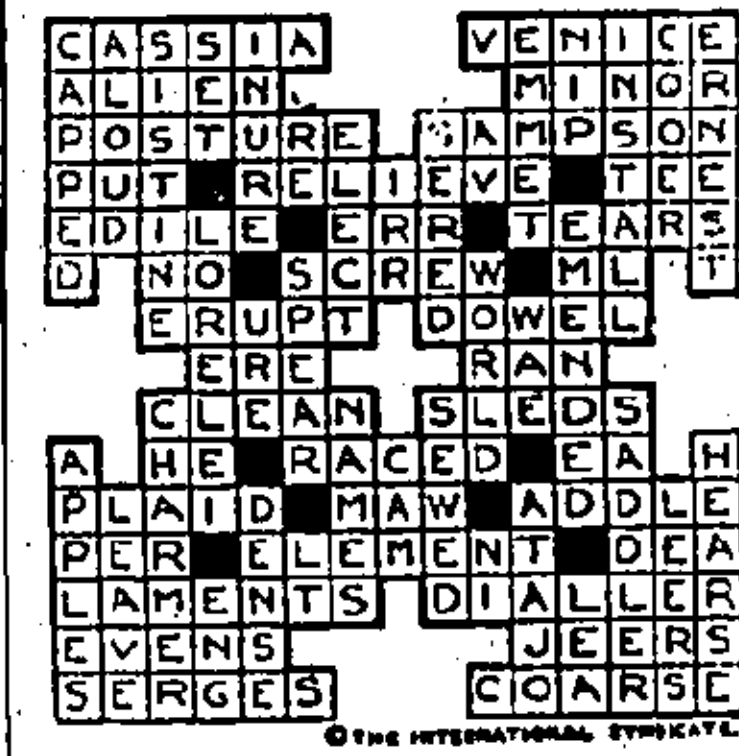
- 15-Compound of chlorine and sodium
- 16-Minute particle
- 19-Chilled
- 21-Plot of ground
- 23-To perform badly
- 24-A constellation
- 25-To split
- 28-Foot lever
- 30-Roe (Scott.)
- 31-Adjust
- 34-Ascended
- 35-To vest
- 36-Basoch
- 38-Part of face
- 39-Female character in "Idylle of the King"
- 40-Kingdom between Tibet and India
- 41-Three-spot
- 43-More thick
- 44-Elude
- 47-Ennoble
- 48-Stand for picture
- 51-Suffix. Feceted
- 53-Large receptacles for coal
- 56-Couch
- 57-Playing card

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

100 MILES AT 128 M.P.H.

Driving a new straight sleeve-valved engined Voisin, Marchand succeeded in establishing new figures for the 100 kilometre and 100 miles records at Montlhéry, France, recently. The time for the 100 kilometres was 29min. 13.08sec., an average speed of 127.54, and nearly nine seconds faster than the previous record held by E. A. D. Eldridge. The 100 miles was covered in 46min. 40.41sec., an average speed of 128.55 m.p.h. This is 30 seconds better than the previous record of Eldridge.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



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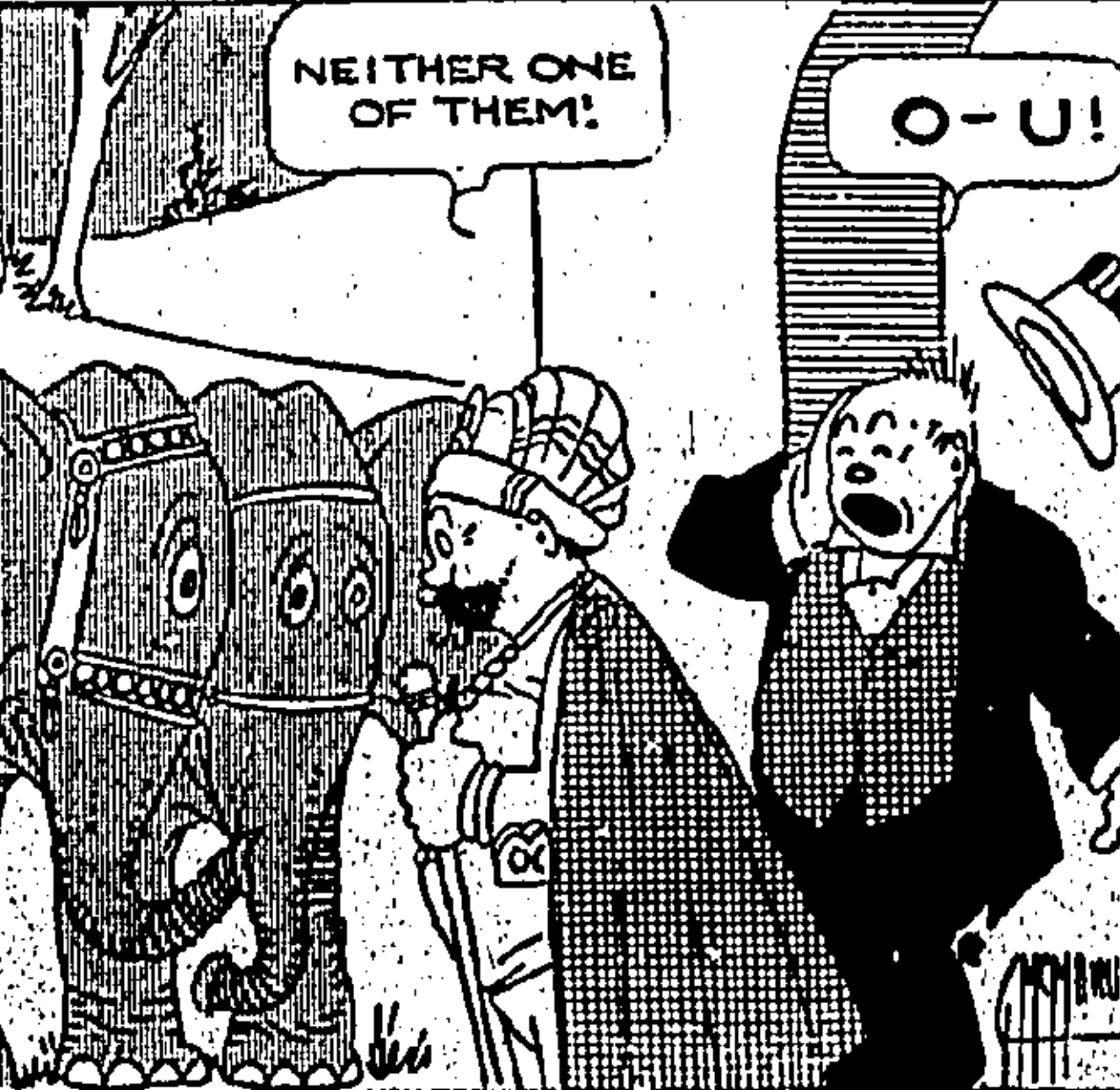
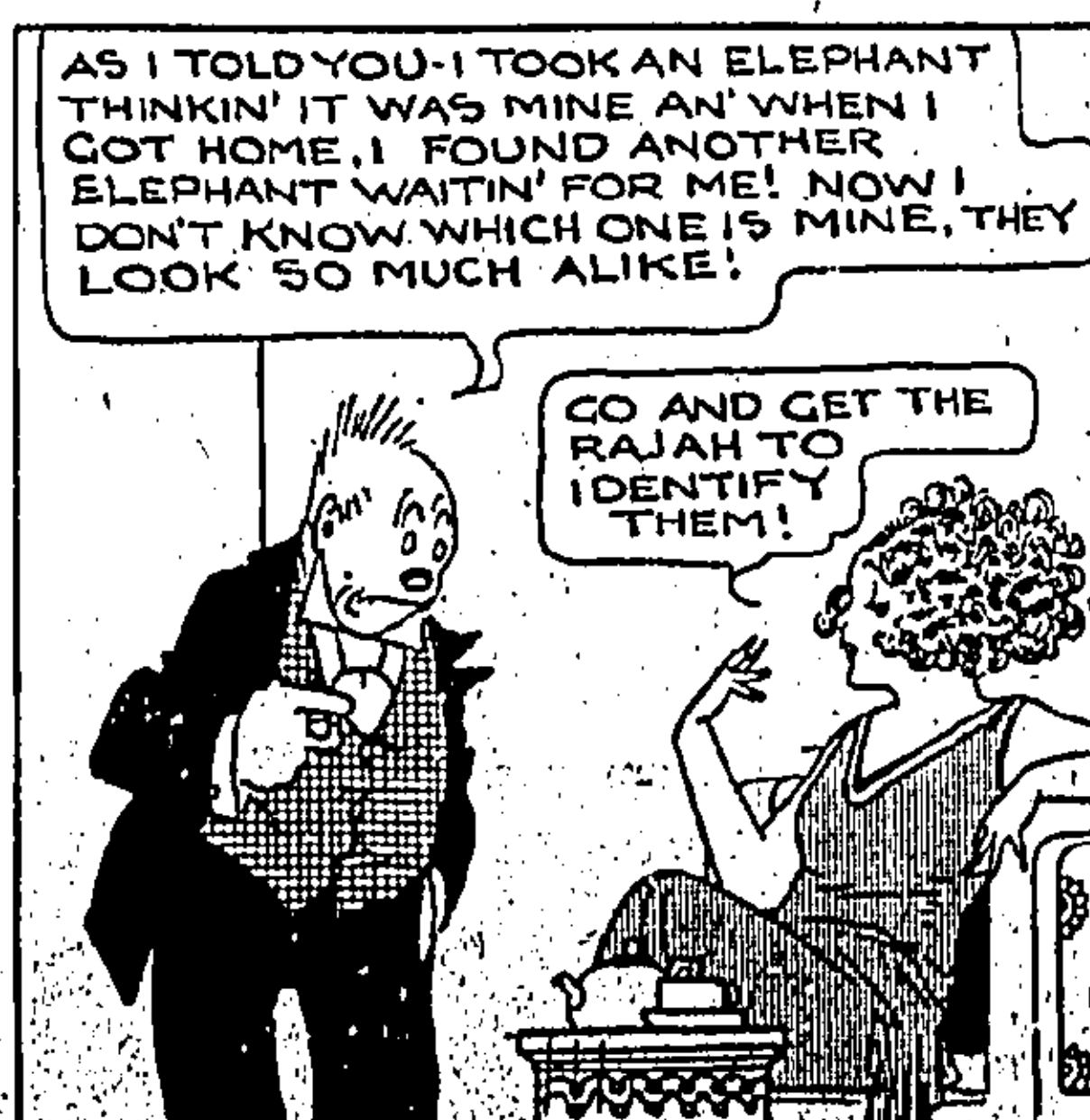
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DON JUAN BARON.

MARRIAGE WITH A MANICURE GIRL.

PERSUASION AT PISTOL-POINT.

The Baron Charles Ferdinand van Heukelom's ten points on love-making are as follows:—

1. Find the most attractive feature in a woman's face and rave about it.

2. If her face is enamelled or the skin raised at the temples, tell her she has the beauty of intellect.

3. Always notice her form. If the lady is thin, say she has a perfect line. If she is plump, argue in favour of the Chinese ideal of substantial beauty.

4. Never fail to discover something sad in her eyes. She will want you to read her future in her hand.

5. If she smokes more than 30 cigarettes a day just grit your teeth aggressively and say you want her.

6. If she is over 50 and makes up like 20, tell her you are lonely and need an influence in your life. Then send your trunk and golf clubs to her villa and turn the library into a private bar.

7. If she is young and unsophisticated, take her on your lap and tell her ghost stories until her eyes float in a sea of absent-mindedness.

8. If a beautiful woman slaps your face for being too enterprising, just smile seductively and say it was a caress. Then try it again.

9. If an indiscreet relative comes in at an inopportune moment, tell him you don't like the colour of his tie. It will make him stop and think while you suddenly remember an engagement elsewhere.

10. Never cast a woman out of your life. Drop her gently and make her think she is doing the dropping. Then tell her, if she ever needs a true friend, to call on you.

It was the last of these home-made rules (writes C. de Vidal-Hunt in the "Sunday News"), which took the swagger out of Baron van Heukelom when an uncompromising husband got his revenge by forcing him to marry a manicure girl.

The principals in this real-life comedy, as revealed in the law courts, are as follows:—

Baron van Heukelom, writer of love epigrams.

Mlle. Georgette Artois, manicure girl, belonging to No. 7 of the baron's love philosophies.

Simeon Galopoulos, private banker, who might be classed with the husbands in No. 9 of the said rule, but who refused to discuss his cravat.

Agathe Galopoulos, wife of the former, and fitting into No. 4 of the 10 love-points, sad eyes, and everything.

"Citizen of the World."

The handsome Baron Charles Ferdinand was known as the gayest Lothario between Ciro's and the Ritz bar. He always enjoyed telling his friends about his love affairs, and entertained handsomely at his luxurious bachelor quarters in the Trocadero district.

Although a member of the nobility, the baron rather relished being known as a citizen of the world. He spoke English with an Oxford accent, German like a Heidelberg senior, and French better than any of the Forty Immortals. His sayings were published in the boulevard papers, and always thoroughly enjoyed.

The trouble with Georgette Artois, the pretty manicure girl, was that she fell in love with Baron Charles. But the baron did not then reciprocate, and they parted, Georgette going back to her shop with eyes swollen from weeping.

Baron van Heukelom met Mme. Galopoulos at a fashionable tea. She fitted into No. 4 of his love-maxims.

world within a fortnight. I love my fiancée, understand? Your charming wife is just a dear friend."

"Who is this fiancée of yours?" the husband roared. The baron made a quick mental review, and suddenly recalled the imploring eyes of Georgette on the day they parted. Still, he fought for time.

"Now, don't make a silly ass of yourself, Galopoulos," he laughed; "the wedding invitations will tell you the name, the time and the place. So please let me go, old man; I'm in a hurry."

But in the mind of Galopoulos another plan had sprung up. "I shall go with you," he said, "and you will marry her TO-DAY."

Thus it happened that Georgette Artois looked up from a partly-manicured hand a little while later. Before her stood Charles Ferdinand van Heukelom, the man she loved more than life. With him was another man, who held something in his coat pocket which he was pointing at Charles Ferdinand.

"I want you to come to the Mairie at once," said the baron to the startled girl. "We are going to be married TO-DAY, aren't we, Galopoulos?"

Georgette did not understand. But her heart was beating to the breaking-point. It was her happiness at last. Like one in a dream she entered the waiting motor, and a quarter of an hour later stood before the Adjoint-to-the-Mayor, who performed the civil marriage and made her Baroness Georgette van Heukelom.

At the door of the Mairie the now smiling Simeon Galopoulos bade the newly-wedded couple good-bye, and drove away in his car. He drove directly to his solicitor and brought a suit for divorce naming Van Heukelom as co-respondent.

A few weeks passed. Georgette was happy as could be. She lived in a small but nicely-furnished flat with her husband, and the future looked rosy and beautiful. Then one day, the baron left the flat and did not return.

Two months went by, and poor Georgette never heard from her husband. She was a sick girl now. She was too weak to go to work. She did not know where her husband was. Sometimes she wished she would die.

Nor did she know that a divorce had been granted in a case where her husband had figured as a co-respondent that very day. She just lay in her bed and wept her heart out.

The society people who had crammed the divorce court were filling out into the great halls of the Palais de Justice. The Galopoulos couple were free, and the "most amusing divorce case of the season" had been disposed of.

But there was a little sequel. The Judge called Baron van Heukelom into his private chambers and had a long and serious talk with him. At the end of the interview the baron took the judge's hand. The former butler of the boulevards had tears in his eyes.

"I am going back to her," he said.

A little while later Georgette heard a timid rapping at her door. She had recognised his step. "Come in" she smiled.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

TUNE WHICH HAS INSPIRED THOUSANDS.

THE STORY OF THE SONG.

"Home, Sweet Home!" is always considered a typically English song, yet the words were written by an American and were inspired by memories of an American home. That home, the lowly thatched cottage of which John Howard Payne speaks so movingly, is about to be sold, and its fate is uncertain.

The cottage is really a weather-beaten old farmhouse, nestling under huge trees, at Easthampton, Long Island, N.Y. The village in which it was built, nearly three hundred years ago, was called by the English settlers Maidstone after the town from which they came.

However, if the words "Home, Sweet Home!" are American, the melody which inspired and still inspires thousands to love of country is truly English. It was composed by Sir Henry Bishop, who included it in his opera "The Maid of Milan," first heard at Covent Garden in 1823.

Bishop did not write the melody directly for the song. He wrote it as a young man when he was employed by a firm of music publishers, who were issuing a collection of national melodies of all the nations and employed Bishop to edit the tunes. He could not find a suitable Sicilian air, and therefore composed the melody which we associate with "Home, Sweet Home!" and called it "Siciliano."

When "The Maid of Milan" was in course of construction, Bishop thought how suitable to Payne's words his early melody would be, so he looked it up, revised and adapted it.

But when the song became popular some firms of music publishers, recognising the air, supposed it was non-copy-right, and issued editions of their own. The owners of the copyright of "Siciliano" brought an action against them and won the day, for Sir Henry Bishop swore on oath that he had invented the melody.

Another story, to the effect that John Howard Payne was himself homeless when he wrote the words of the song, is not altogether accurate. He actor, poet, and author, wrote the words during a less prosperous period, certainly. And if he was unhappy when he wrote the song, Bishop was even more wretched when he composed the music, for the wife he loved dearly had just eloped with a dissipated harpist.

Two stanzas of the song as originally written, are nearly always omitted in modern editions. One runs thus:—

"How sweet, too, to sit 'neath a fond father's smile, And the cares of a mother to soothe and beguile; Let others delight 'mid new pleasures to roam, But give me, oh give me, the pleasures of home! Home! home! sweet, sweet home!"

There's no place like home, there's no place like home!"

"Home, Sweet Home!" is evidence that the Americanisation of Britain began long before the pictures were heard of.

AIR RACING.

"BUNCHING" AT SHARP TURNS.

JURY ON "INVITING DISASTER."

The danger of aeroplanes racing together on a short course with sharp turns was emphasised at the inquest at West Parley near Bourne-mouth, on Squadron-Leader W. H. Longton and Major L. P. Openshaw.

They were pilots of machines which collided at a turning-point at the village during one of the air races at Ensbury Park racecourse on Whit-Monday.

Mr. Leonard Edward Dawe, who was on duty at the turning-point as a despatch rider, said one or two machines had turned, and then came five or six together. Squadron-Leader Longton was in front.

"I was watching Major Openshaw particularly," said Mr. Dawe. "He was overtaking Longton all the way from the previous turning-point. They were flying at a height of about 100 feet and had nearly completed the turn when they collided, crashed locked together, and burst into flames."

Mr. C. G. W. Ebbutt, aircraft engineer, who was observer at the turning-point, said that Major Openshaw overtook Squadron-Leader Longton on the inside of the turn. He was slightly below Squadron-Leader Longton and was gaining height on the turn.

"In my opinion Major Openshaw never saw Squadron-Leader Longton on the turn," he said. "The Coroner (Mr. F. Johns): Was either to blame?—That I cannot say, but I can say definitely Squadron-Leader Longton was not to blame."

Mr. Ebbutt said the machines crashed from a height of 150 feet. The angle of the turn was less than 90 degrees.

The Coroner: Do you consider that is sufficient for safety?—Yes, I certainly should.

Mr. Harold Ernest Perrin, the secretary of the Royal Aero Club, explained that overtaking machines were responsible for keeping clear of machines in front. It was all laid down in the regulations.

The Foreman: Of course pilots are fully aware of these regulations?

Mr. Perrin said a meeting of pilots was always held before racing began at which the regulations were gone through.

The Foreman: Are there any regulations which forbid the overtaking at a turn?

Mr. Perrin: I am afraid there are not. There is a rule that you shall keep ten metres apart, and you shall not cut in over the bows of a machine by taking the inside curve.

Sir A. Cobham's Advice.

The coroner, summing up, said that he did not think any blame could be attached to anybody. He called the attention of the jury to a suggestion by Sir Alan Cobham that cornering should not be allowed on an angle of less than 135 degrees.

"I think," added the coroner, "that the attention of the Ensbury Park Race-course Company should be called to that statement, so that they might see if on another occasion this bunching could be avoided."

The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, and added a rider, stating that "it is only inviting disaster to allow several aeroplanes to race together over a short course with sharp turns."

They also expressed their high appreciation of Mr. B. Steel and his brother and others in their

IDEAL HUSBAND.

IS INTELLECTUAL TYPE BEST?

GIRL STUDENT'S VIEWS.

Does the intellectual man make the best husband? American girl students all over the United States have just agreed by popular vote that he does, writes a girl student, in the "Daily Express."

English university students, however, do not share the same feeling. They are attracted much more by the athletic man than by their purely intellectual colleagues. The athletic man is more of a companion and less difficult to live up to; the intellectual man can be extremely interesting when he chooses, but he is always somewhat of a strain on their own intellect.

Another reason why the English girl students prefer the society of the athletic man is because there is no jealousy in their relationship. The intellectual man, if he is honest, has to admit that he does not like women competing against him in his work. There is always the fear at the back of his head that a woman might "beat him."

With the athletic man this feeling seldom exists, even if the girl is also an athlete; women have a different standard when it comes to games. They may play with the athletic man, but they rarely love him, and do not expect to.

Home Loving Man A "Back Number."

American girls have placed the "home-loving" man second on their list. Here again the English girl is of a different opinion. In these days, when a woman has so many outside interests, the home-loving man is rather a "back number."

The business man interests the English girl student far more as a prospective husband. He is easily persuaded to stay at his club for an odd meal or an occasional evening to suit his wife. His hours are regular, and "business" is such a habit with him that he is businesslike in everything from his wife's allowance upwards. If he is moderately intellectual and an athlete as well, he is the ideal man to marry.

The religious man came last in the estimation of American voters. The English girl might not give him first place, but neither would she put him last on her voting list.

Nowadays there are not many men, particularly among the younger generation, who are content to sit and "talk religion." Instead they make their religion practical by interesting themselves in boy's camps, and by helping and teaching children in the poorer quarters of the town.

Girl students cannot help but have a higher regard for these men, who slip away to the slums two or three times a week, than they have for other types of colleagues, known in American universities as "parlour snakes," "he men," and "social lions."

gallant attempts to rescue Major Openshaw.

Superintendent Thomas said, "Steele was a very plucky man indeed. He had both hands burned and his suit was destroyed."

UNUSUAL FASHIONS.

TAPESTRY AND BLANKET TIES.

SOME STYLES FOR MEN.

There are (says a writer in the London "Daily Mail") indications that America and the Continent are making determined onslaughts on London's hitherto unchallenged position as arbiter of men's fashions. Of course, local taste has always varied somewhat, especially in such details of dress as ties and hats, but not only are our cousins in different parts of the world now showing a more decided wish to set their own fashions, they are trying to have them adopted in London and England, too. I hear that Italy is making a bid for supremacy in the tie and scarf line, and in this connection is offering large prizes for designs in a competition to find the "world's most beautiful necktie." It should produce interesting results, though not perhaps ones which most Englishmen would care to adopt. Over here ties are already being shown with patterns copied from Eastern tapestries. Red Indian blankets, heraldry, and other like subjects, rather fascinating some of them. But it seems to me that their appeal is more to men who can afford to wear them once or twice and then discard them, for they might soon pull on the wearers as much as on his long-suffering friends and acquaintances. On the whole it is advisable to stick to the quieter designs, of which a handsome and very varied range is available, to make up a colour scheme in accordance with each man's fancy.

Tailoring By Post.

With the growth of tailoring by post, there is one difficulty which has made itself felt. It is that of judging from a cutting of material how the suit itself would appear, and affects all men more or less. So that those who are compelled to order their clothes from a distance will be interested in a "gadget" introduced by a firm here in an endeavour to cope with the difficulty. It consists of a card bearing the drawing of a man's figure, the suit being cut out, and this opening covered with transparent paper, on the system of the "window" envelope. On the transparent material are printed lines to show the trouser crease, edge of jacket, etc., and the card can thus be laid on any of the cuttings sent by the tailor, and will give a very fair indication of how the finished suit would look in that particular stuff. The idea is a very simple one—it is strange that it has not been thought of before—and it is perhaps effective for that very reason, but I would mention that it has been protected by its originators.

Mail order business has been one of the most important developments in tailoring during recent years, and some firms already specialise in this business for the benefit of country and overseas clients. One is safe in entrusting one's orders to firms who advertise widely and whose announcements appear in papers catering for the custom concerned, as such firms obviously cannot afford not to live up to the claims they make and most decidedly cannot afford to hand back their money to many customers. Not that they have to do so, for the books of leading firms in this line show that they do an enormous business with all parts of the world, and that they very rarely have a dissatisfied customer, receiving, on the contrary enthusiastic letters from wearers in all parts, from Christiania to Canberra, who find that not only do they thus get the one and only London cut and English cloth, but they also get them cheaper owing to the saving of innumerable middlemen's profits.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July

16 5.48 7.10

17 5.48 7.10

18 5.49 7.10

19 5.49 7.10

20 5.50 7.09

21 5.50 7.09

22 5.51 7.08

23 5.51 7.08

24 5.51 7.07

25 5.52 7.07

26 5.52 7.06

27 5.52 7.06

28 5.52 7.06

29 5.53 7.06

30 5.53 7.05

31 5.54 7.05

THE KISS OF PEACE.

HOW VENDETTA WAS ENDED.

END OF A TRAGIC CYCLE.

In the Sardinian village of Aggius, lying amidst mountains of granite, the ancient custom of swearing peace has changed the district from one of bloodshed into a law-abiding, God-fearing stretch of country.

On a Sunday, at sunset, the ringing of the church bells called the people of the countryside to a ceremony far more solemn than any that has taken place for years.

A cycle of tragic events, death and desolation, could only be ended by the death of participants in the vendetta or by the rite of pacification.

How Feud Began.

The feud began four years ago. At sunset, in Arborea, high above the plain, a sheepowner, Malu Quirico, was struck down by a scythe. He died before he could reveal the name of his assassin.

Vague suspicion fell on Antonio Pinna, the husband of his niece Anita. But he had an alibi. At the trial Antonio was acquitted.

Nevertheless, a vendetta was declared.

Some months later Clement Fara was shot down. Two persons were arrested, others fled to another part of the island. One of the arrested men was acquitted, and the dead man's brother-in-law was sent to prison for 33 years.

As the families had now sworn vendetta, the Bishop of Tempio intervened.

The Bishop called his flock to church.

Down the aisle, in double file stood 30 men, heads of families, enemies on one side, and the others opposite.

These were young and old, beardless or with long patriarchal beards.

Sermon on the Mount.

After the Bishop had preached on peace and goodwill, he began a ceremony of pacification.

With cross in hand he approached the side of the aisle, where the "enemies" stood.

He asked each man the same question:—

"Are you ready to make peace with your enemies?"

Each "Yes" was answered in a loud voice.

Then the Bishop added: "Kiss first the Cross and then your enemies."

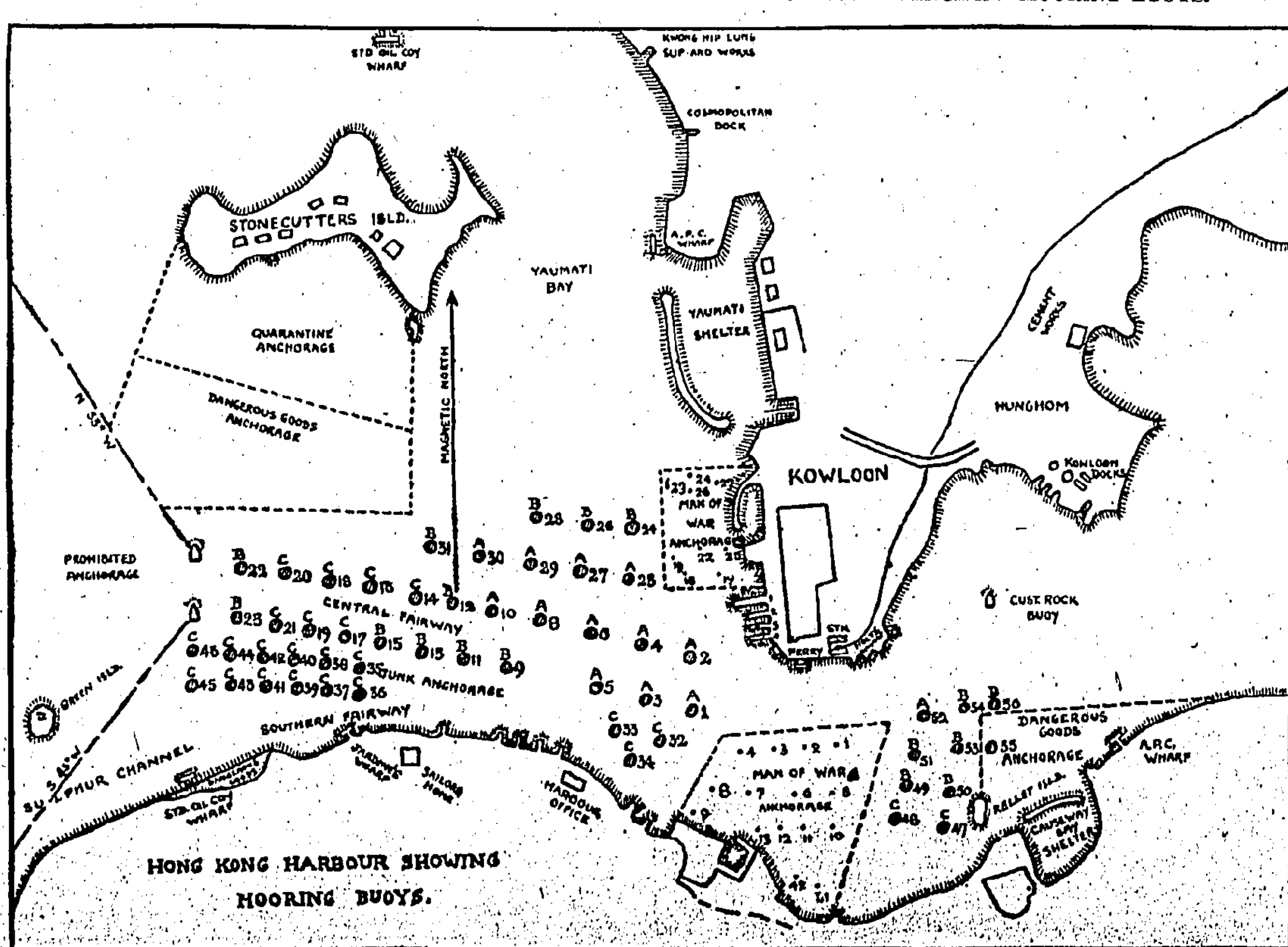
As the peacemakers retired, one by one, the two rows of men embraced, sealing their pact with a kiss on both cheeks.

Afterwards, the 30 men marched in procession to the house of Domenico Bianco, who had been accused of being an accomplice in one of the murders.

She was dressed entirely in black, in the quaint costume of the district, with its picturesque head-dress. With great ceremonial she received the delegation of 30 men, and embraced them, with the tears rolling down her cheeks.

So at last, there is peace in Aggius.

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.



CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

July 17th, 1927.

5th Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.)
Children's Service (10 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Preacher: Rev. H. Copley Moyle.
Holy Communion (12 noon).
Evensong (6 p.m.) By kind permission of the Officers Commanding the Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment will play for Twenty Minutes before Evensong and during the Service.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Queen's Road East, Wanchai, (opposite Naval Hospital).

Sunday, July 17th. Services 10.15 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey.
Subjects: Morning: "Thinking Pays." Evening: "Salt." Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street.
Sunday 5 p.m. Bible Class conducted by Mr. A. J. May.
Sunday: 8.15 p.m. Chaplain's Hour.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.
Subject: "Life."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 6.30 o'clock.
Reading Room at above address, open—
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

ON THE CONSTABLE'S BACK.

A man who was trapped by two policemen in a milliner's shop at 655, Stratford Road, Spangham, Birmingham, escaped by leaping from a window on to the back of one of the constables and firing a blank cartridge from a toy revolver.

The policeman grappled with the man, but he broke away and threw down a revolver.

SCOTTISH ARMS.

HISTORY FROM THE OLYMPIA PAGEANT.

SOME FAMOUS REGIMENTS.

It is related, says a writer in "The Times," that at a critical moment in the battle of Balaclava the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders burst into a cheer and betrayed a tendency to charge prematurely. Thereupon Sir Colin Campbell shouted, "Come, come, 93rd. Damn that eagerness!" From this and other evidence it appears that as late as 1854 Highlanders needed a leash. Since that time, according to their own historians, their discipline has been improved. The same authorities ascribe the change to Lowland and other "foreign" influences.

But the oldest of the Scottish regiments are far older than those of the Highlands. They come from the Lowlands. The Royal Scots is, indeed, the senior regiment of the British Line. To its antiquity it owes the subtitle of "Pontius Pilate's Body Guards." More serious is its claim to represent the Scottish Archers employed by the early French kings, to have fought as the Scots Brigade with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and to have served France under Turenne, Louis XIV. sent to help Charles II, and it has helped Britain from Blenheim to Gallipoli, Palestine, and Flanders. The Stuarts who in one way and another are responsible for several of the Scottish regiments, may be credited with the Scots Guards. Independent companies raised in Edinburgh about the time of the Restoration became a regiment less than 20 years later, and, after joining James II, at Hounslow in 1685, began a brilliant career at London with William III.

Back to Scott.

These two regiments, with the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Cameronians, and the Scots Greys, were part of the Scottish Army, which had its own establishment until the union of the two kingdoms. Most of them have shown an aptitude for inspiring romance. Even the shortest account of the Royal Scots cannot be read without memories of "Quentin Durward" and "A Legend of Montrose." Scott's novels and his introductions are full of references to the Highland and Lowland soldier. James Grant's "Romance of War"—does anybody read it in these days?—is written around the Gordons. Sterne usurps a place in this association by reason of Uncle Toby's wound, which he suffered, as everybody remembers, at Namur. Now Namur was a place both of loss and achievement to the Scottish regiments under William III. It was at Namur that the Borderers, under the fire of a French regiment approaching with fixed bayonets, discovered by bitter experience that muskets could be discharged when the bayonet was fixed. Both the Royal Scots and the Cameronians knew "that point of the advanced counter-scarp" with which the brothers Shandy, for different reasons, were so well acquainted.

The Borderers, however, was the regiment which lost least time in mingling with the history that grows into legend. Within four months of its raising in Edinburgh in 1689 it faced Claverhouse at the battle of the Highland clans in the Pass of Killiecrankie. The battle forms the first episode in the pageant; and Claverhouse is truly famous for "Bonnie Dundee" and "Old Mortality." Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, to which Scott takes his humble hero in the same novel, were chapters in the earlier history of other regiments.

The Black Watch claims to be not only Scotland's oldest but her favourite Highland corps. Named from the dark hue of its tartan, it paraded for the first time as a regiment of the British Army in 1740, and received its baptism of fire at Fontenoy, where, says a French writer, "the Highland furies rushed in upon us with more violence than ever did sea driven by tempest." A few years later its behaviour at Ticonderoga was rewarded by a vast popularity throughout the country, and by the addition of "Royal" to its title. The red hackle in the feather bonnet came to the regiment after the Flanders campaign of 1794-95.

Among the Argyll and Sutherland at Lucknow was "the Quaker." His comrades had given him that name on account of his great quietness. But the passion with which he and they had heard of the massacre of white women and children found vent during Colin Campbell's attack on the Secunderabagh. "Remember Cannopore!" was the shout heard above the din, while of the Quaker it is recorded that, fighting like a madman, he chanted:—

BREAK WITH RUSSIA.

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND FUTURE.

"WICKED COMMUNISTS."

The Earl of Birkenhead, in a speech at Leicester, referred to the departure of the Russian representatives. "Our quarrel with them," he said, "has been throughout that they cannot content themselves with what they have done in their own country. They cannot quietly permit the result of that experiment to be worked out and measured in comparison with other countries, but they have claimed for themselves the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of every other country in the world. The United States had declined from the outset to receive a Soviet representative. We were now in line with the United States, and Canada had placed itself in line with the Government. They will now be very angry that before the whole world we have made it plain that, as the Government of Russia is constituted to-day, its diplomatic representatives are not acceptable guests in this country. They are not reliable channels through which we can permit diplomatic bags containing what we know not what, but we can easily conjecture, to pass into this country. That there was abuse, gross repeated abuse, of this privilege in the case of the Bolshevik diplomatic bags no one who knows the facts can for an instant doubt."

The Communist party of Great Britain did not attempt seriously to deny—they could not—that they accepted orders from the Bolsheviks. Was it not an alarming reflection that there existed a considerable band of ignorant, wicked, and desperate men who, in the great industrial centres, cared nothing for English interests, but would take their orders from a foreign country, reinforced by inducements of a nature which could be very readily conjectured? "Some of our opponents have said that it is not possible that two communities so great in numbers and in geographical extent as Russia and Great Britain can remain permanently estranged—permanently without diplomatic representation, the one at the Court of the other. We never made that claim. For a reasonable period of time the present Russian Government, or any Government that may succeed it, shows that it has learned the elementary decency of international conduct, there is no reason at all why the position should not be reconsidered. There is nobody in our party who thinks it conceivable or helpful to the tangled interests of a war-worn permanent character should exist between two great populations. On the contrary, we are not so silly as not to see that if there is to be at long last that restoration of post-war Europe which all of us most earnestly desire, it is necessary that every intelligent and civilised people in Europe should co-operate in the task which is difficult enough even with co-operation."

"Let the Russian Government set its house in order" (Cheers.) Let it lay aside once and for all its plans for world revolution. Let it, above all, as far as we are concerned, let the British Empire alone. (Cheers.) If they will set their house in order upon these lines they will discover that in the long and glorious history of this Empire, while we have never suffered interference from any Power, we have never cherished unnecessary and obsolete antagonisms."

I believe that out of the throes of the General Strike there has been born the recognition that those possessing fundamentally different opinions may live amicably side by side, provided that constructive rather than destructive work is the true aim of all who desire to improve the conditions under which we live.—Sir W. H. Goschen.

I'll of salvation take the cup,
On God's name will I call:
I'll pay my vows now to the Lord

Before His people all.
To the Scottish love of emblems the Royal Scots Fusiliers may be called as witness. This, by the way is another of those regiments of the Stuart period (it was formed in 1678 in Charles II's reign) which saw their first important campaign under King William. During the first Boer War a detachment of the Fusiliers held Potchefstroom very gallantly. The British flag which they hoisted was buried at the Peace of 1881 by Pretoria loyalists and afterwards, having been disintegrated by a former colonel of the regiment, remained in the possession of his family until the second war. About the time of the re-occupation of the Transvaal a party of officers, pipers, and men of the Fusiliers went to Potchefstroom, taking with them this flag, and hoisted it once more on the spot of their comrades' heroic defence.

The Scottish regiments owe their origin, generally speaking, to two causes. The first cause was the struggle in Scotland between Episcopacy and the Presbyterians; the second was the French Revolution. The Gordons sprang out of the latter ferment.

YOUR HUSBAND.

"HE SHOULD BE GLORIFIED AS A BLESSING."

WHEN PRAISE IS WISE.

"Praise your Wife!" exhorted Mr. James Douglas in "Sunday Express." It was a good shout, and chivalrous, (writes Edith Shackleton in that journal) and I daresay it did a lot of men good, and gave a lot of women pleasure. And now will all those gratified wives please listen to another shout, which I consider even more urgent than that of Mr. Douglas, while the husbands kindly pass on?

Praise your husband. If you can't think of even one little thing you can honestly praise him for you ought to be prosecuted for having married so miserable a specimen of humanity and threatening your possible children with such a father. But even a lunatic usually has some at least one engaging quality.

Good Feminist.

I hope I am as good a feminist as ever staggered under a banner during a windy suffrage procession, but I shall never claim that women should have the same political and economic privileges as men on the grounds that they are so much more like angels than men are.

If men are such monsters of coarseness and stupidity that it is a martyrdom or even a condescension to live with them as husbands and to bear them as sons, why then we might as well go and hang ourselves. So hopeless would this world be!

Such oceans of praise are poured upon women in general for doing the things they most love doing that some of them forget that they might return some of it to the men who give them their secure and honoured places in the world.

Little Mrs. X, as Mr. Douglas puts it, "bears the load of the home." She hugs and feeds and bathes her baby, she polishes her floors, she makes her beds, she makes her pies. But it is her baby, they are her floors, and beds and pies, and she hugs and bathes and feeds, and she polishes and bakes, according to her own methods and inclination. She is still, to some extent, living a "natural" life, fulfilling her instincts. She lives nearer Arcadia than her husband does.

Struggles.
For Mr. X is not meanwhile out hunting or fighting and happily employing his extra male allowance of muscular strength. He, too is "bearing the load of the home" in a less direct way in "the office" or at "the works."

To Mrs. X these phrases mean scarcely anything at all. She glorifies her own toil as though when Mr. X went to the office or the works to earn the money for the floor polish and baby's woolies, and the steaks and the soap and all the rest of it, he simply became unconscious for a number of hours.

Dear Mrs. X, he does nothing of the kind. Often he struggles uncomfortably, unsatisfyingly, at work he neither likes nor will ever do very well. When you bath the baby clumsily or waste the soap or toughen the steak or leave the beds lumpy, nobody snubs you or snarls at you. You don't miss the next rise in wages. But that is the sort of things that happens to Mr. X.

"For most wives, life is a flat and weary round of repetitive duties and anxieties. The everlasting monotony of it is seldom understood by the husband" said Mr. Douglas.

But does Mrs. X, always understand the repetitive monotony of "the office" or "the works." Does she, when it is dull and lonely at home, think how much more blessed it is to be dull and lonely in her own little kingdom than to be cooped up (because of her and the soap and steak and things) with workfellows who may be coarse or irritating or repulsively unhealthy or mean?

Do the wives who are queens of countless little houses ever look round and consider how much of those houses is arranged according to the tastes and desires of the husbands who work to support them?

Would you always think yourself lucky, Mrs. X, if it were you who went to "the office" or "the works" every day, and when you came home had to spend your leisure in a carpenter's shop or a miniature billiards-room, or even a snug smoking-room with, say, a collection of bird's eggs all around? You might now and then think it unfair.

But what direct pleasure do you suppose Mr. X gets out of your little drawing-room or all the femininities of the house on which you spend your time? He likes them, perhaps, but

HERCULANEUM.

TRACING THE BURIED CITY'S SIZE.

DEEP RITS IN A SWAMP.

The excavations in Herculaneum have been virtually interrupted for the time being while preparations are being made for a more vigorous and speedy resumption of the work. The operations which the King of Italy personally inaugurated last month had given him an idea of the possibilities of the new enterprise, but now that they are to be continued in earnest it is necessary to plan far ahead and to proceed scientifically and methodically.

The ancient Roman street level is some 80ft. below the present ground level. This fact alone gives some idea of the immense quantity of hardened ashes and solidified mud that must be removed before any ruins are reached. The millions of cubic feet of material which bury the ancient city of Herculaneum cannot, obviously, be removed by hand but require the most modern means of transport.

Professor Majuri, who is in charge of the excavations, is having a narrow gauge railway track laid across the mile stretch of land between the new excavations and the sea. By this means it will be possible to remove several thousands of cubic feet of material each day after it has been loosened by special pneumatic excavating tools. The material will then be dumped into a swamp which occupies much of the ground between the modern town of Resina and the sea.

Site for A New Town.

Nobody has any exact idea of the shape, size or extent of Herculaneum. Deep pits are therefore being dug at various points in swampy soil to determine the precise location of the buried city and to make sure that the ruins do not extend under the swamp.

Professor Majuri's plans involve the demolition of several houses of the modern Resina. As each house is torn down it will be rebuilt on the land rendered available by the filling in of the swamp, which will provide room for the construction of a new quarter of the town. If the swamp will not hold all the excavated material the remainder will be used to build an esplanade along the sea front.

Professor Majuri is also having a road built from Resina to the new excavations in place of the narrow and almost impassable lane which is at present the only means of approach. When the proposed motor-car speedway is built between Naples and Salerno this new road will be linked to it.

All these activities are being pushed forward with the utmost energy so as to permit the excavation proper to begin. Professor Majuri is still determined that the whole of the public baths at Herculaneum shall be exposed to view before the end of the year.

only because they express you. Don't you think he should be praised and loved for that?

And can all the thousands of men who resist the impulse to set up a lathe or an aviary or a shooting saloon in the parlour be so insensitive so selfish, so unappreciative as "mere" man is often supposed to be?

Hazy Notions.

As a spinster in a somewhat adventurous profession, I dare say I know more husbands than most stay-at-home wives do—wives don't always know all there is to know about men because they have married one—and it seems to me, and to most of the women I know who work among men, that husbands as a class are marvellously loyal and appreciative and patient.

Most of them have an endearing illusion that they owe everything to their wives.

The kindest, most honourable and conscientious and abstemious among them often have a hazy notion that if they had not married the particular woman they did they would be terrible dogs, drinking themselves to death in some gutter.

I have old friends who wouldn't be unrespectable or abandoned even if left to their own resources on a South Sea island populated by adoring beauties, or self-indulgent if they were given the freedom of the Grand Babylon Hotel, so worthy and sturdy are their tastes and characters, yet they occasionally delight me by revealing this illusion that only their wives (ordinary wives like you, Mrs. X) stand between them and an abyss of folly and woe.

Praise your husband. If you don't, I will—and so will lots of other women. No, madam, not harpies and vampires and Wreckers-of-Homes like the typists on the films but reasonable women who don't want anything that doesn't belong to them, thank you, but who know that the wage-earning side of supporting a household is no natural delight, but just a dreary if honourable labour.

To paraphrase Mr. Douglas, husbandry should not be accepted as a commonplace. It should be glorified as a blessing!

CHILD GAMBLERS.

HORSES AND SHOP MACHINES.

HEAD TEACHERS' ALARM.

Some alarming statements as to the extent to which the gambling spirit has gripped the school children of Hull were made at the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, which opened at Liverpool. Miss J. W. Gibb, of Liverpool, the first woman president in the thirty years' history of the association, was in the chair.

Mr. T. Freer, of Hull, moved a resolution deploring the increasing facilities for gambling, especially the setting up of gambling machines by tradespeople on their premises. "In the district where my school is situated," he said, "gambling is my own school put money on horses regularly as part of the day's programme. This is a side of the question which, I suppose, the police cannot touch, as they do it at the instigation and with the assistance of their parents." He added that he was doing something was done to put a stop to the "natural" spirit for the "flutter," which was inherent in all boys and girls.

Mr. H. M. Foster, another head teacher from Hull, referred to a machine which, by the manipulation of levers, returned counters which had to be spent in particular shops. "As I pass these shops," he said, "I see quite a swarm of children in each doorway, and generally there are a good many women in the crowds who line the counter, all vying with one another to take turns with this machine. It is very pitiable. One of my colleagues assures me that one or two occasions shopkeepers have actually gone so far as to offer to lend money to the unfortunate children that they are inducing into these gambling houses."

It was pointed out by other delegates that the use of these machines had been suppressed in London and Birmingham. Eventually the resolution was carried unanimously, and it was decided to forward it to the Association of Chief Constables.

Much time during the afternoon was devoted to the report of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on the education of the adolescent, and particularly to the question of raising the school-leaving age. The blight of 1902, said Mr. Lord of Manchester, had blossomed out into a great promise for the future in 1927. There was a breath and a spirit in this report which had long been absent from this phase of education. Nothing would be done in this problem until the school-leaving age was raised compulsorily, and the time for that was now.

Mr. T. H. Gunn, of Hull, in a plea for the raising of the school age, said: "We are fighting the case of the poor who are growing dissatisfied with their poverty of mind and poverty of pocket. We want to give them a chance."

Miss E. Brown, of Liverpool, said that the modern child was a very decent little soul, who was doing his best under his educational conditions. The general public were not getting full value for the money spent on education at present, because of the very wasteful system of picking unripe fruit for the market.

Mr. Rowland Hall, of Manchester, urged that the standard of construction and equipment in senior schools and classes should be equal to that required for secondary schools. "When you realise," he said, "that the child in the elementary school costs the nation £11.13s. 3d. a year, and the child in the secondary school £27.12s. one feels that there is something wrong. We demand that brains shall have a chance. This country wants brains, and having got them, we should develop them. What the country does at the present time is to develop only a certain number. I think it is time that the Englishman's sense of fair play was roused."

A resolution expressing the opinion that the standard of staffing and of teaching power in senior schools and classes should be equal to that required for secondary schools was lost by a single vote. In her presidential address, Miss Gibb made an earnest plea for the average child. She said that the school-life of the child must be lengthened, and that generally accepted that there must be some form of competitive test for admission to the established secondary schools, but there is much room for improvement in the type of the test. At present it is much too difficult for the average normal child of 11. The long and strenuous preparation often undermines the health of the pupil, and failure to secure a scholarship is frequently looked upon as a disgrace. We dare not say that the most successful students can all be detected at the immature age of 11, nor dare we say that all the selected will prove equally suitable later on. The school exists for the fullest development of each individual child. It is for us to help each child to find himself, to know there is something which will demand his close concentration and determination, something over which he must become enthusiastic if he intends to succeed. The parents must play their part and must carry out their duty and responsibility to their children. I am sometimes afraid that the restlessness of modern times, the lack of parental control, and the absence of simple family life will produce serious results in the next generation. Whatever controversies and strifes, religious,

social, or political, go on outside the schools, we teachers must continue to see that in no way do they influence the work inside the schools."

"GRAND CONDE" CASE.
London, June 30.
Paris.—Sentences have been passed in the "Grand Conde" diamond case.

Kauffer was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and Souter to eight years' imprisonment. Maria Schill was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a first offender was fined 5,000 francs.

Already a classification is being made and albums are to be prepared containing the finger prints of all known gypsies, so that if they escape from such colonies their apprehension and identification may be simplified.

Rowing bands are in this way to be abolished altogether and the pilfering, marauding type treated as outlaws, after brief notice has been given them to abandon their nomadic life and habits.

KING OF CRIME.

CAUGHT AFTER 12 DEATH SENTENCES.

ARRESTED IN HIS BED.

Martinez Antonio Jimenez, undoubtedly the most remarkable and daring criminal in all Europe, has at long last been arrested by the Paris police.

How amazing his career has been may be judged from the fact that he has been condemned to death in Spain no fewer than 12 times, and that during the past two years he has rifled 200 safes in factories on the outskirts of Paris.

The French police have been searching for him for a long time, and it was only recently that they really got on his track for the first time.

Following their clues the police traced him to a villa at St. Ouen, an industrial suburb of the French capital.

A raid on the villa was carefully organised, and Jimenez was caught in his bed.

When the police explored the villa, a pleasant little place surrounded by a well-tended garden, and having the appearance of anything but a "thieves' kitchen," they discovered a veritable arsenal.

Most up-to-date revolvers, with large quantities of ammunition, were found, together with a collection of modern safe-breaking appliances.

Jimenez, who was originally an engineer, had used his skill and knowledge to manufacture tools with which the most formidable safes could be burgled with that ease with which a tin of sardines may be opened with the aid of the appropriate key.

Jimenez was known to his companions in crime as "El Pistolero," and there is no doubt that he was the head of a very formidable gang of criminals, most of whom hailed from beyond the Pyrenees.

Murdered Celebrities.
When questioned by the police he did not deny his identity nor did he contradict their information regarding crimes in which he is alleged to have been concerned.

Before he came to France, so it has now been established by the police, he was one of a gang which carried out some of the most sensational crimes in recent Spanish history.

He was in the plot which led up to the assassination of the Archbishop of Saragossa. In 1920 he and his confederates achieved the murder of the Governor of Barcelona.

In the following year he was one of the leaders of the attack on a train at Puerto Nuevo, near Barcelona, on which occasion several railway officials were killed, and he and his confederates got away with 200,000 pesetas, more than £7,000.

The last great exploit of the gang of which "El Pistolero" was a member, was the attempt to blow up by dynamite the chief bank of Gijon, a Spanish Atlantic seaport.

Who is "El Negro"?

Though this effort was not highly lucrative, it was followed up so tenaciously by the Spanish police that Jimenez and his colleagues found the Peninsula too hot for them.

Under the leadership of a still more mysterious person known as "El Negro" they crossed into France, and in 1923 brought off their first big coup in Britain. It was an effort, largely successful, to rifle a safe in a factory at Talence, near Bordeaux.

In the course of a few weeks the French police managed to lay hands on several members of the gang. Two of them were executed for their part in the outrage; a third was sentenced to hard labour for life, and a fourth escaped.

"El Negro" and his chief of staff "El Pistolero," could not be found, and they continued their formidable coups.

They were next heard of in 1925, when a villa at Pau was burgled, and a rich booty obtained. After that Jimenez and his comrades worked almost exclusively in industrial suburbs of Paris.

For two years they "cracked" profitsably at the rate of two every week without leaving any trace which could be followed up.

In the great factories on the Parisian suburbs no safe was strong enough to resist their attacks, and "El Pistolero's" gang won for itself an almost legendary fame.

It is believed that one of Jimenez's discontented colleagues gave him away, but the identity and whereabouts of "El Negro" still remain a mystery.

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SECOND STAGE.

WINNING A LAND FROM THE SEA.

THE DUTCHMAN'S TASK.

Perhaps the most remarkable and romantic piece of engineering now in progress in any part of the world is (writes David Ash in the London "Daily News") the Zuyder Zee reclamation scheme, which is entering on its second greatest stage.

For centuries there has been constant warfare between the Dutch and the sea. Sometimes—but very rarely in recent years—the sea has won, and good farm land has been drowned in the waves; before the middle of the 14th century, indeed, much of the present Zuyder Zee was dry land. More often dykes have been thrown round marsh or low water, pumps have been set to work, and a few more acres of fine pasture have been added to Holland's reclaimed "olders." But the Zuyder Zee scheme is an immeasurably more ambitious project than anything that has yet been accomplished; for, if all goes well, these will be added to Dutch soil some 900 square miles—an area nearly as large as Northamptonshire, and approximately one-third of Holland's present territory—all of which is at present beneath the sea.

The essentials of the scheme have about them an impressive simplicity. "Throw a dyke across the entrance in the Zuyder Zee," said its promoters; "drain out the water enclosed and there you are." There is, of course, however, a little more in it than that.

The main dyke is to run from the North Holland coast to the island of Wieringen—place of exile of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany—and thence in a north-east direction to the neighbourhood of Harlingen on the Friesland shore. The first stage of the work, the construction of this dyke as far as Wieringen—a distance of 1½ miles—has already been completed; and it is now possible to drive from the mainland to the erstwhile island by motor bus.

The much more formidable task of spanning the 21 miles of water that separate Wieringen from Harlingen is now in progress. It is contemplated that a railway as well as a road shall run along the whole dyke on its completion.

The necessary Bill to enable this vast undertaking to be put into action was passed by the Dutch Parliament in July, 1918; the first cargo-load of clay for the dyke was dumped into the sea on June 25, 1920, but it was not till 1924 that the work began in earnest. When will it be completed? In fifteen years, say the optimists. "Thirty," say those of less sanguine temperament. Probably, in point of fact, 1947 will see the end of the task.

And what then? One obvious result will be that even the quite small-scale maps of Europe will have to be altered, for the characteristic bite out of Holland's outline that now so catches the eye will have disappeared. What, too, of the picturesque fishfolk of Edam, Volendam, the Isle of Marken, Hoorn, and the other little fishing towns of the Zuyder Zee. Their occupation will have gone; for these places will be inland agricultural villages.

But there will be fishing of a sort in Holland's new province, for it is not proposed (for geological and other reasons) to drain the entire area now covered by the Zuyder Zee. In its approximate centre will remain a lake—Lake Yael. It will contain fish—but fish of another kind, for there will be fresh water where now there is salt.

There are a host of engineering difficulties to be surmounted; doubts have even been raised as to the value of the addition to Dutch territory which has been secured. Will it prove fertile for crops and pastures, a good return for the millions of guilden that will have been spent on it?

But the Dutch are a dogged race. They will overcome the difficulties and cast away the doubts. Luctor et emergo—"I strive and I emerge"—is the motto of the South Holland province of Zeel and much of which is actually below the level of the sea from which its dykes protect it. The new province will have to strive ever more gallantly for existence. But, like Zealand, it will emerge.

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CONTROL OF THE GIPSY.

The Czechoslovakian Government has drafted a Bill for the systematic control of gipsy (Zigeuner), who abound especially in Slovakia and who are to be treated as vagrants if they do not settle down to steady occupations. They will be confined in penal colonies where they will be forced to work.

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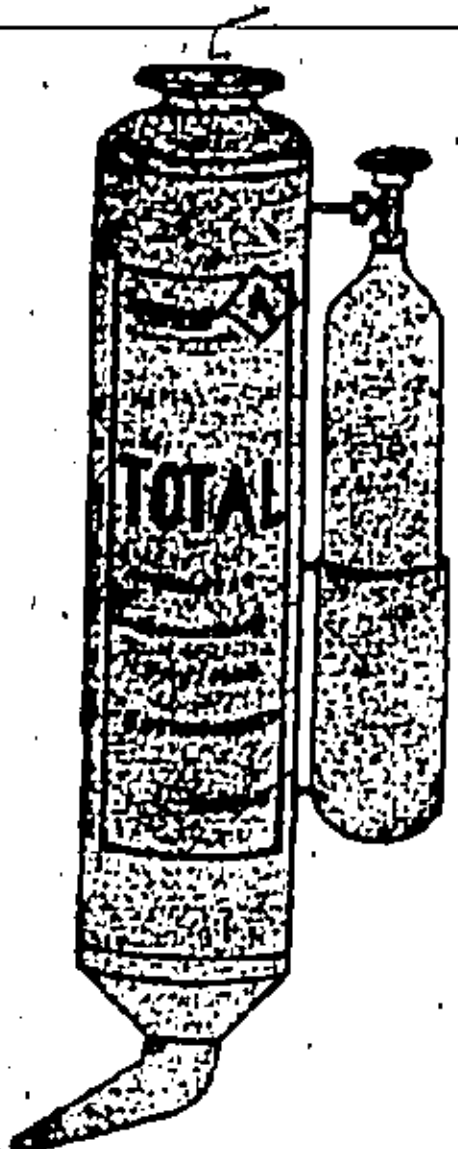
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THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

William Robb, of Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, was killed, and seven persons were injured in a char-a-banc crash near Kilmarnock.

The main roads to the seaside and other resorts rivalled the railways in their continuous streams of holiday-makers outward bound from London.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, an Old Etonian, and Princess Arthur were among the distinguished visitors who took part in the Fourth of June celebrations at Eton.



Mr. Joseph Grew, American Under-Secretary of State, who has been appointed U. S. Ambassador to Turkey.

"It would be a great pity if the enjoyment of thousands of people, to whom pillion riding affords the only opportunity of getting about the country, were stopped simply on account of the recklessness of a few persons," said the Middlesbrough coroner at an inquest.

Alarming statements as to the extent to which the gambling spirit has gripped the school-children of Hull were made at the annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, at Liverpool. A resolution was carried, deploring the increasing facilities, for gambling, especially by the setting up of gambling machines by tradespeople on their premises.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig, in his presidential address at the sixth annual conference of the British Legion, said they desired the Legion to be a living memorial of real comradeship of all ranks and classes. He had no doubt that the Legion, by supporting law and order in the ordeal through which the country passed last year, saved it from bloodshed and also attempted revolution.

The King was present at the trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards' Parade. His Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, and Viscount Lascelles. The brilliant pageant, in which 2,000 picked troops, and the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards, the pipes of the Scots and Irish Guards, and the band of the Royal Horse Guards took part, was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

THE TAX-DOGDERS.

The Jersey States adopted the report of the joint committee of the Jersey and Guernsey States appointed to consider the Home Government's requests regarding the prevention of tax-dodging and other matters.

The report in effect states that in regard to tax-dodgers, the Channel Islands should be treated similarly to other parts of the Empire, and if the Home Government introduces legislation embracing the rest of the Empire they will fall into line.

Jersey and Guernsey are prepared to confer with the Home Government on the subject of the registration of limited liability companies.

LONG SKIRTS AGAIN.

In mail week for the first time, during a public religious service at the palace, the Queen, the Princesses, and the ladies of the Court wore the new form of dress prescribed by her Majesty for such occasions at the request of the Vatican.

It is in the Venetian style, with long train, high neck, ample skirt and long sleeves. The tissue is golden, with fleure-de-lys as the sole ornamentation. Mantillas are worn at all Court functions.

Pending a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Midland Bank has ceased to issue special (unstamped) receipts for amounts under £2.

Among the features of cricket in mail week was a century, by Hendren for Middlesex and effective bowling by Fender and Geary for Surrey. Freeman, of Kent, also won distinction.

The Co-operative Congress rejected a resolution in favour of a referendum on the question of alliance between the Co-operative and Labour parties, decided upon by card vote the previous day.

Further evidence was given at Westminster Police Court when John Robinson, clerk, was again remanded charged with the murder of Mrs. Alice Bonati whose dismembered body was found in a trunk.

At the Convention of the British Music Industries, at Folkestone, the president (Mr. Paul M. Booth) scouted the idea that wireless was injurious to the industry. Wireless, he believed, would contribute to the expansion of the music-loving, music-making public.

A proposal by the directors of the Manchester Unity of Odd-fellows to establish a non-contributory system of pensions for district and lodge secretaries and for aged deserving members was criticised and referred back for further consideration at Yarmouth.

An early and satisfactory solution of the Serbo-Albanian dispute is regarded as hopeful following the advice given by Great Britain, France, and Italy to the two Governments concerned. Signor Mussolini has counselled moderation in Tirana as emphatically as M. Briand has counselled it in Belgrade.

At the Rotary Convention at Ostend it was decided to set up area administrations, a decision of great importance in the international aspect of the movement. As a result of this development of policy, national or geographical areas will largely control their own future progress.



AN INVITATION TO DINNER

can arouse in you no pleasant anticipations if you have a torpid liver. To enjoy any meal to the full, and profit fully by it, your digestive tract needs to be in perfect working order. As a gentle liver stimulant and aid to digestion Pinkettes give just the help you need. Mildly, yet efficiently, these dainty little laxatives restore daily regularity, thus reviving cheerfulness and a keen enjoyment of the good things of the table. Your chemist sells them, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Klange Road, Shanghai.

MAN SAVES A FAMILY.

Mr. Lewis Garner, of Leicester, rescued a man, his wife, and two sons from the River Soar near Leicester.

The family were in a canoe which overturned under a bridge, where the water is very deep. Mr. Garner immediately jumped in and got them, one by one, to safety.

They recovered after medical attention.

ABUSE ON 'PHONE.

For swearing and using obscene language on the telephone a man was fined £1 at Glasgow Police Court.

When told he could not get the number he wanted he became abusive and the operator switched him on to the Central Police Station, so that the officer there might listen.

Later he was arrested.



Large numbers of holiday-makers left the metropolis by rail, lured largely by the special attractions offered by the companies.

Dr. Estlin Carpenter, the leading Unitarian theologian and for many years Principal of Manchester New College, has died at the age of 82.

Although Bell, the Glamorgan professional, played an excellent innings of 203 not out for Wales against the M.C.C. the latter team won the match at Lord's by seven wickets.



Dr. James M. Doran, American's new prohibition commissioner replacing Mr. Roy A. Haynes. He has been chief chemist of the prohibition commission for some time.

The Earl of Durham won his first classic race when his filly Beam defeated Lord Astor's Book Law by a head in the Oaks.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was entered at the inquest at Ramsgate on John William Robinson, who murdered Mrs. Sonia Ramsay, proprietress of the Chinese Lantern Cafe, Broadstairs.

Shortly before the opening of the Royal Aero Club Whitsuntide flying meeting on the Emsbury Park racecourse at Bourne-mouth, a machine flown by Major H. Hemming crashed. His passenger, Mr. Claude Plevins, died after removal to hospital, but Major Hemming escaped with a badly cut face.

The departure of the Soviet Charge d'Affaires and part of his staff from Victoria Station was marked by lively scenes. The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, Mr. George Lansbury, and other M.P.s were amongst the crowd, which included hundreds of British and foreign Communists, who sang the "Red Flag" and other songs.

"I wish to state loudly that cancer is not the hopeless condition the public supposes it to be," said Mr. Arthur Evans, in the course of a lecture in connection with Westminster Hospital Week. If they could only get cancer cases early, he said, the results of operation would be so amazingly good that the disease would be robbed of its terrors. Thousands of people now living ordinary normal lives had been cured of cancer.

LAWYERS FIGHT A DUEL.

A duel took place at Palaiseau, a southern suburb of Paris, between two prominent Paris barristers, Maître Fraud and Cousin. The cause of the duel, it is stated, was a professional dispute which occurred at the Palais de Justice.

The opponents crossed swords attended only by their seconds and doctors. The duel was protracted, but at the end of six bouts, Maître Fraud having received two thrusts in the right forearm, the doctors intervened and ordered the opponents off the field.

They did not shake hands after the duel.

TRUTH FOR EMIGRANTS.

Major-General Sir Granville Rycie, the new High Commissioner for Australia in London who sailed for England said he had seen some Australian immigration pamphlets, issued in London, containing exaggerations. These he intended to suppress if they were still being circulated.

"The bare truth is good enough to attract suitable migrants," he declared. "Anything else is misleading and unfair."

Trade is improving from day to day.—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

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HONG KONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1927.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Parcel Post service between Hong Kong and Ports of the Yangtze west of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers London 16th June)	Santhia.
Japan, Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Hakozaki Maru.
Suez & Straits	Perseus.
Manila	President Lincoln.
MONDAY, JULY	18
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Empress of Canada.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Cleveland.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Siberia Maru.
Suez & Straits	Adrastus.
TUESDAY, JULY	19
Japan & Shanghai	Aki Maru.
Japan & Shanghai	Sphinx.
THURSDAY, JULY	21
Australia & Manila	Mishima Maru.
Suez & Straits	Antenor.
FRIDAY, JULY	22
Shanghai	Macedonia.
SUNDAY, JULY	24
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	President Madison.
FRIDAY, JULY	29
Japan & Shanghai	Hakusan Maru.
Straits	Kamo Maru.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
Shanghai	Bertram Rickmers .. 12.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th August. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Hakozaki Maru.
Haiphong	Tonkin .. 1.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong .. 4 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow	Tai Ming .. 4 p.m.
Fort Bayard	Chung Hing .. 5 p.m.
Bangkok	Alexandra Kulland .. 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY	17
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Hozan Maru .. 9 a.m.
Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Ermland .. 9 a.m.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Shantung .. 9 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY	18
Bangkok	Chung Woo .. 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. C. & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco 11th August & Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	President Lincoln.
Manila	President Hayes .. 5 p.m.
Saigon	Solviken .. 5 p.m.
Amoy	Santhia .. 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, JULY	19
Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Talkwa Maru .. 8.30 a.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th August. G.P.O.—Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m. K.P.O.—Registration 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Sphinx.
Manila	Empress of Canada .. 8.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland .. 4.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY	20
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Menado Maru .. 8.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

BRITAIN AS TRUSTEE.

Central and Eastern Africa.

IMPORTANT COMMISSION.

Rugby, July 15.
The British Government announces that as a result of the discussion at the recent Colonial Conference in London, some form of closer union between the territories of Central and Eastern Africa appears desirable, more particularly in regard to the development of transport and communications, customs tariffs and administration, and scientific research and defence.

A special commission is therefore to be sent to Africa with the following terms of reference:—
(1) To make recommendations as to whether, either by federation or some other form of closer union, more effective co-operation between the different governments may be secured.

Closer Union.
(2) To consider which territories could be brought within any such closer union.

(3) To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and constitutions of the various legislative councils of the several territories, both as a result of federation and as a means of associating immigrants and ultimately the natives in the work of government.

(4) To suggest the best means of securing complementary political development of the native and non-native communities.

(5) To recommend improvements in the internal communications necessary to closer union.

(6) To consider the finances of the federation.

Imperial Duties.
In making the declaration of policy involved in setting up the commission, the Government emphasises its adherence to the 1923 statement regarding the political status and other rights of British Indians resident in East Africa and the Imperial duty of safeguarding the interests and progress of the native population as trustees for their welfare until they can take part more fully in their own government and in the common affairs of all the races inhabiting these territories.

While the responsibilities of trusteeship must for some considerable time rest mainly on the agents of the Imperial Government, they desire to associate more closely in the task colonists or residents who have identified their interests with the prosperity of the country.—British Wireless Service.

HUSBAND BURNS VILLAGE.

As the result of a domestic quarrel 200 houses have been destroyed and 400 people made homeless at a village near Gopalasamudra, Madras.

It appears that a carpenter quarrelled with his wife, who ran from the house to an adjacent field. The enraged husband seized a piece of burning wood and threw it at his wife, but missed her.

The wood lodged on the top of a haystack, which was immediately set on fire. The flames rapidly spread to the village, and, despite efforts to stem the outbreak, nothing remains of 200 houses.

One woman was burned to death and many people were severely injured.

150 SOVEREIGNS FOUND.

Women and children had a treasure hunt at Boughton, a village on the outskirts of Chester. A boy playing on the bank of the Shropshire Union Canal, which has been drained for repairs, found a sovereign at the bottom of the canal.

He took it home to his mother and later women and children, who delved in the foot of mud at the bottom of the canal with their hands or trowels, found 150 blackened sovereigns. One woman secured 15 and others 20 and 28. It is believed that the money belonged to an aged woman, who lived on the canal bank and who hoarded the sovereigns in a mattress, which on her death was burned, the remains being thrown into the canal.

MR. H. A. C. EMERY.

OLD CHEFOO RESIDENT PASSES.

MISSIONARY DROWNED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. H. A. C. Emery, which took place early on Saturday morning (June 19) at his residence, Corbett Road, Chefoo.

Mr. Emery was one of the oldest residents of the Port, having been connected with the U.S.A. Consulate and later with Messrs. Cornaby, Eckford & Co. during the past 20 odd years. In an honorary capacity Mr. Emery served on The International Committee, the Foreign General Chamber of Commerce, and the Foreign Silk Association, on which bodies he rendered considerable valuable service towards the civic and commercial development of the Port.

A large number of refugees have reached Chefoo, including the party from Kansuh after their long and exciting trip down the Yellow River on goat-skin rafts. They lost their leader with a few miles of their destination at Pootou, where Dr. G. King was accidentally drowned in one of the many whirlpools of that treacherous river.

ROYAL PHILATELISTS

KING GEORGE'S SPLENDID COLLECTION.

King Alfonso of Spain has commemorated the silver jubilee of his accession to the throne by ordering a special stamp issue. These jubilee stamps were on sale for one day only, at a price slightly above face value. The profits were devoted to the Red Cross charities. Post offices in Madrid were besieged by stamp collectors anxious to secure specimens of this jubilee issue.

The imprint on the stamps was "Alfonso XIII. 17 V. 1902 17 V. 1927."

The King of Spain is an enthusiastic stamp-collector. He has a magnificent collection, to which he is continually adding. It was owing to his efforts that the Royal Mint at Madrid was recently equipped with up-to-date machinery for printing postage stamps. Spanish stamps to-day are acknowledged to be among the finest in the world.

His Majesty's Hobby.
Stamp-collecting has been a favourite hobby of royalty for many years. King George has one of the finest collections of British Empire stamps, containing some of the rarest specimens in the world, and he likes nothing better than to spend half an hour in the evening going through his priceless specimens.

King George has been a collector of stamps since his midshipman days. He obtained his first specimens in the West Indies, and he has been enlarging his collection ever since.

Other Royal Collectors.

The Maharajah of Kashmir once presented the King with a unique set of stamps and the Canadian Government has given him two presentation albums.

The royal stamp collection has only once been on exhibition—on the occasion of a private display of rare stamps held by the Royal Society of Philatelists in 1922.

The Prince of Wales, like his father, is a keen philatelist and his collection is world-wide. During his world-tour the Prince received many fine and costly specimens of rare stamps and special stamp exhibitions were arranged in his honour at Bombay, Singapore and other places.

Other royal stamp collectors are Queen Elena of Italy, the Crown Prince of Sweden, King Alexander of Yugoslavia, all the members of the Belgian royal family, and King Fuad of Egypt. One of the finest collections is owned by Prince Hirooyasu of Japan. It comprises no fewer than 12,000 varieties.

Ex-King Manuel possesses an important collection of stamps, including some rare specimens of old Portuguese monarchical issues.

I hope many here to-day will live to hear little children of Dudley ask their teachers: "What was the Black Country?"—Mr. Baldwin.

KILLED IN ACTION.

CHINESE OFFICER'S LOCAL PROPERTY.

HONG KONG PROBATE.

Probate has been granted to his widow in Hong Kong in respect of the property of a Chinese military officer (Luk Hok-man), formerly a subordinate of General Chan Kwing-ming, who was killed in action at Shuk Chan, Anhui province, on May 25 this year.

Deceased left property in Hong Kong to the value of \$17,500.

The will declares "As I am now in military service, indeed it is difficult to anticipate as far as life or death is concerned."

Deceased leaves his estate to his wife, Sung Mo-leung, of 6 South Building, Mongkok, to administer until his son, Ip Choi has attained the age of twenty-one.

Included in the depositions attached to the will is a declaration by General Chan Kwing-ming that the deceased fell in action.

STATUE'S TROUBLES.

MESTROVITCH "RIMA" FOR BELGRADE.

Considerable public discussion has been caused in Belgrade by the municipality's decision to erect a piece of sculpture by the famous sculptor, M. Ivan Mestrovitch, in the central square of the town. The work is entitled "The Victor," and represents an over-muscular young man with a broadsword in one hand and a dove resting on the other.

The figure is part of a work ordered from Mestrovitch just before the war for a fountain composition, but when, after the Armistice, negotiations with the artist were resumed, the situation was complicated. Part of the composition had been delivered, and part of the price paid; but the municipality could not bring itself to turn the remainder of the price into post war dinars. Finally a settlement was reached by which the municipality contented itself with only part of the composition.

Meanwhile the vacant space in the square suffered metamorphosis. For the declaration of the constitution a wooden tribune sprang up. This was followed by a plaster erection with triumphant lions at the entrances, but time and the efforts of small boys soon showed that these were hollow, and after a period of desolation a fountain was built last autumn, only after a few days' functioning, to be buried under straw and boarding for the winter. It gave place in the spring to a more complicated fountain, which is much admired by peasants who visit the town.

Meanwhile except for short absences at exhibitions abroad, the bronze figure has dangled in chains, in a lumberyard. The municipality has now solved the problem by a decision to put it up on the high pedestal it would have occupied in the fountain piece, but without the fountain, and beside the makeshift fountain. Curiously enough, the people of Belgrade do not seem pleased.

The statue is objected to in the first place because it is entirely naked, in the second place because it does not, for Serbians, represent a victor, who should bear some emblem of the recent wars; and now, in the third place, because it is not a beautiful work of art at all. The controversy somewhat resembles that over Epstein's Rima.

LITTLE NELL'S GRAVE.

At the conclusion of their annual conference in Birmingham, 150 members of the Dickens Fellowship in mail week visited the Shropshire village of Tong, near Wolverhampton, where, according to the narrative of the "Old Curiosity Shop," Little Nell and her grandfather found a refuge and are buried.

Dickens describes how the two journeyed to Tong by way of Birmingham and the Black Country. Actually there is no grave of Little Nell in the churchyard, but a grass-covered mound with the top of an old tombstone just visible at one end is pointed out to visitors as the grave.

A party of visitors motored as far as possible along the road which Dickens chose for the journey of his characters and a special service was held in Tong Church.

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